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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
Today: Temp. 59-77 (66-81). Tomorrow: Cloudy.  
Friday: 64-81. Saturday: 64-81. Sunday: 64-81.  
NEW YORK: Today: Temp. 64-81. Tomorrow: 64-81.  
ADDITIONAL WEATHER: COMICS PAGE.

No. 28,739

## 40 Million Begin Voting in Crucial Election in Italy

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, June 15 (NYT)—Italy, in a mood of uncertainty and uneasiness, today started nationwide voting that will end tomorrow afternoon and may have far-reaching political consequences. It is widely expected that the Christian Democrats, the country's strongest party, will lose ground and the leftist groups, essentially the Communist and Socialist parties, will advance. Nearly 40 million Italians—out of a total population of 55 million—were to elect new regional parliaments in 13 of the nation's 20 units of limited self-government, advisory councils in 86 of its 94 provinces and municipal administrations in 6,300 of its 8,000 cities and towns.

## 2d Delay Seen In Brezhnev's Talks in U.S.

Soviet Leader Hints At New Autumn Date

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, June 15 (NYT)—Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev said today that his summit meeting in the United States with President Ford would take place after the formal conclusion of the European security talks, which are continuing at Geneva.

Because a summer windup of the 25-nation conference has been thrown into jeopardy by a continuation of differences between East and West, Mr. Brezhnev's statement could mean that he might defer his U.S. trip, expected originally this spring, until even later in the autumn.

The Soviet chief asserted that he still expected the conference's termination, which Moscow has been eager to hold at the summit as well as possible, to take place in Helsinki this year. "We are not fixed a date," Mr. Brezhnev told a group of Western correspondents, "but I think we could say that it will be in the near future."

**Month's Seclusion**  
Mr. Brezhnev, who re-emerged after a public view last week after a month's absence for medical treatment of what is believed to be an ailment of the jaw, parried a question about his health by replying that he felt fine, "as surely you can see." But he related that he faced a tremendous amount of work in preparing for the 25th Congress of the Soviet Communist party next February.

The 68-year-old party leader made his comments as he chatted briefly with a small group of Western newsmen who had gathered at a Moscow polling station to watch him cast his vote in this morning in the single-day elections for the Russian Federation's Supreme Soviet (parliament).

As he did in the national elections last year, Mr. Brezhnev jokingly pointed to his bushy black eyebrows to identify himself, rather than producing his documents for the vote registrar. He was a candidate for the parliament.

**Meeting With Brandt**  
Mr. Brezhnev, who looked fit and in good spirits, also told newsmen that he expected to meet his old summit partner, German Chancellor Willy Brandt, within the month. He is not busy with other matters, Mr. Brandt was here as scheduled for last month but he postponed, apparently because his Soviet host was planning to undergo medical treatment.

The summit meeting between Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Ford was originally expected to take place about this time. But it was deferred until sometime in the fall, possibly September, for what is said to be a variety of reasons. These included the conclusion of the European security talks, to which Moscow has reached top priority, and the need for more time to surmount difficulties arising on the preliminary Strategic Arms Limitation talks. Mr. Brandt said last November that they met briefly near Vladivostok.

**2 Votes From Space**  
MOSCOW, June 15 (UPI)—Two Soviet cosmonauts, starting their fourth week in space, voted for Mr. Brezhnev in the parliamentary elections today, Moscow said.

Young voters were conspicuous at polling stations today. The fact that more than 3 million Italians were entitled to cast their ballots for the first time added to the uncertainty about the election. Both the extreme leftist groups and the Italian Social Movement—National Right Wing, a party that includes many former fascists and neo-fascists, hope they will profit from the votes of the youths.

All parties have made a point of nominating youthful candidates together with their old stalwarts. Most party tickets also carry an unusually high number of women candidates in acknowledgment of the heightened political and cultural consciousness of Italian women.

The atmosphere of uneasiness was reflected by tight security measures, particularly in and around voting places. The month-long campaign for the elections was preceded and accompanied by a rash of street fights with at least five persons killed, bombings and politically motivated kidnappings.

To prevent more violence, the government today mobilized armed forces units to help the police watch over precinct stations and other sensitive points.

**Display of Strength**  
The recent political violence and a concurrent crime wave have caused a nationwide outcry for better police protection. The Christian Democratic party, which has controlled all Italian governments during the last 30 years, clearly intends to cash in on the law-and-order groundswell, displaying strength on the two election days.

By tonight it was virtually certain that the turnout would exceed 80 per cent and perhaps come close to 90 per cent of all enfranchised citizens. Voter participation is traditionally high in Italian elections.

The voting stations will be closed at 3 p.m. tomorrow. Complete returns will not be available before Tuesday morning.

Forecasts were guarded today. Pre-election polls by private organizations and newspapers, none considered highly reliable, seemed to indicate that the Christian Democratic party had lately (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



LIGHT MOMENT—Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin (far left) enjoys a laugh with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger yesterday at a meeting in a New York hotel.

## Interim Agreement at Issue Rabin-U.S. Talks End; Doubts Linger

By Marilyn Berger

NEW YORK, June 15 (NYT)—After a round of intensive talks with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that further diplomatic exchanges would be necessary to determine whether there is a basis for negotiating a new partial agreement with Egypt.

At stake is an interim arrangement in which Israel would make a new withdrawal in the Sinai and for which it is demanding commitments by Egypt to maintain the accord for several years as well as steps toward political accommodation with the Jewish state.

Despite long talks with Mr. Rabin here and in Washington, and earlier in the month with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Salsburg, there is still a big question whether such a deal can be struck. If this does not prove possible, there will be a move to reconvene the Geneva conference and an attempt at an overall settlement of all the questions in the Middle East.

It was evident that while Mr. Rabin, in his meetings with Mr. Kissinger and President Ford, went into the details of the Israeli position, he refused to be pinned down on what specific moves Israel was prepared to make before learning precisely what the Egyptian attitude would be.

**Details Examined**  
Mr. Rabin said in a television interview, "you have to find what is the position of the other side."

He added: "To what extent they can be bridged, I cannot say." The Prime Minister is scheduled to leave for Israel tonight. Mr. Kissinger, who met with Mr. Rabin early today in the Prime Minister's Waldorf Astoria suite, said: "We have now fully clarified all the positions and all the nuances of those positions beyond any possibility of misunderstanding. We will need some more exchanges between all of the parties before we can decide whether a basis for the resumption of negotiations exists."

This represented a considerable toning down of the official optimism expressed earlier in the talks. On Thursday, Mr. Rabin said "a basis for negotiations exists." Mr. Kissinger's statement today suggested this was not a sure thing.

Mr. Kissinger said only that the series of talks with Mr. Rabin and earlier with Mr. Sadat "created a basis from which the problem can be considered again."

Using the negative, as he often does, Mr. Kissinger told newsmen after his meeting with Mr. Rabin: "I can say the possibility of an interim agreement has not been (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

he "if the Communists took full control of Portugal. He said that the United States intended to discuss Portugal only in private talks with leaders attending the NATO meetings.

The secretary's remarks seemed to calm the Europeans. An official present in Brussels said that a common thread ran through all the meetings that NATO leaders held with Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves of Portugal.

**Word to Goncalves**  
The other Europeans and Ford told him, in effect, "We hear you, we understand, but we don't totally believe you about socialism. We are watching you very carefully, but we are willing to work with you and hope to be of help," the official said.

Diplomats from NATO countries confirmed that a number of Western European heads of government had told Gen. Goncalves that, as one put it, "You have had an election and we expect you to take account of it."

According to U.S. officials, the April 25 election for a constituent assembly marked a turning point in U.S. policy toward Portugal.

The strong showing of the Socialists and other parties and the poor performance of the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Jets Strike South Lebanon Arab Terrorist Squad Kills 2 in Israeli Town

TEL AVIV, Israel, June 15 (AP)—Four Palestinian terrorists slipped across the Lebanese border into northern Israel today, held a family hostage and killed two Israeli men before troops killed the Arabs, the Israeli command said. Israeli jets later crossed the frontier to strike guerrilla targets in south Lebanon.

In Beirut, the Lebanese Defense Ministry said one woman was killed and three persons were wounded in seven hours of intermittent Israeli bombing and strafing and subsequent shelling by heavy artillery. Palestinian sources said their forces shot down an Israeli jet. The Israeli command gave no details on the raids.

In the terrorist raid, the Israeli command said, six Israelis were also wounded by the Arabs, including a woman, her 7-month-old baby and her father. Officials said the raiders had demanded the release of the Most Rev. Hilarion Capaldi, the Greek Catholic archbishop of Jerusalem jailed for running guns to Arab guerrillas, and 11 other Arab prisoners.

About 12 hours after the raid, the command reported an unusual daylight rocket attack from Lebanon. The Katyusha rockets hit the seaside resort town of Nahariya, six miles from the border. Two Israelis were wounded by glass splinters, the command said.

**Splinter-Group Claim**

In Damascus, the Arab Liberation Front, a splinter group, claimed responsibility for the raid into Israel, and a leader of the umbrella Palestine Liberation Organization said the PLO sponsored the raid "because it is our right to fight for our rights."

The Israeli command said the terrorist gang slipped through the security fence along the Lebanese border just after dawn near Kfar Yuval, a farming community of immigrants from India. They charged into the settlement with guns blazing and blasted down the door of the Yacov Mordechai family.

There they killed Mrs. Shima Mordechai's brother, and held the woman, her 7-month-old baby, her father and another brother at gunpoint, demanding the release of the Arab prisoners.

After a two-hour gunfight, Israeli soldiers stormed the farmhouse and killed the four Arabs. Mr. Mordechai, who rushed back from the fields when the attack began, joined the assault and was killed by a terrorist grenade.

The Israeli command said the Israeli-backed Arab Liberation Front was associated with the "Rejection Front" of guerrilla groups opposing any political settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

As ambulances drove away with the wounded Israeli jets and artillery shelled the Arkoub region of southeastern Lebanon, an area heavily populated by Palestinian guerrillas.

The Israeli command and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

the Lebanese Defense Ministry said the target of the Israeli strike was Kfar Chuba, a southern Lebanese village destroyed in three days of fighting in January. An Israeli communiqué said the targets were "terrorist positions" and Kfar Chuba was "a base for terrorist infiltrators."

The Palestinian news agency Wafa said the Israelis also attacked other villages and the bombardment "covered the entire Arkoub area." Lebanon said the Israeli strikes lasted a total of 30 minutes.

The Kfar Yuval assault was the first Arab terrorist raid inside Israel since the March raid on a Tel Aviv seafloor hotel it touched off the heaviest fighting on the Israel-Lebanon frontier since May 25 when an Israeli raiding party clashed with Lebanese troops.

In Damascus, PLO leader Abdel Mohsen Abu Maizer said the Kfar Yuval raid was sponsored by the PLO and added: "The whole world sponsors that and like operations along with us, because the UN General Assembly has approved the right of the Palestinians to pursue their struggle with all means to regain their usurped rights."

He condemned Israel's air raids as "an act of legalized terror."



SOLACE—A soldier comforting two hysterical young girl survivors after troops killed four terrorists who seized a family as hostages in Kfar Yuval, northern Israel, yesterday.

## Government 'Brakes' Spending Iran Slows Development Plan Because of Cut in Oil Output

TEHRAN, June 15 (AP)—A slowdown in Iran's \$69.6-billion, five-year development plan was announced today by Abolmohsen Mousavi, minister of state and head of this country's planning organization.

He said at a news conference that, because of a reduction of 1.3 million barrels in daily oil exports, Iran has to halt secondary development projects and impose "priorities" for more important items. No details were given.

**'Apply the Brakes'**  
Calling on all government departments to curb spending, Mr. Mousavi said today that Iran's economic development and an oil-output reduction, from a scheduled 6.4 million barrels to 5.1 million barrels a day, was forcing the government to "apply the brakes."

He said that the slowdown was being decreed not only because of the reduction in oil revenues but also to fight inflation.

Iran's inflation has been running at a rate of more than 20 per cent this year. Officials say that most of it stems from rising prices on the world commodity markets.

Officials were unable to estimate the cut in oil revenues—estimated at \$21 billion for last year—but because of the reduced demand and the unstable price of petroleum, it is unofficially forecast that oil revenues will be about \$10 billion below scheduled projections by the end of 1975.

Outlining other difficulties resulting from Iran's "fast economic growth," which is calculated at 40 per cent this year, Mr. Mousavi said that a lack of port facilities cost the nation 5,200 surcharge days last year for ships waiting to berth to unload commodities.

Iran has signed an agreement with South Korean and Italian firms for crash port-development programs. The Italian contract is for \$1 billion.

Earlier this year the Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs, Hushang Ansari, disclosed that Iran was planning to halt or slow down its foreign aid and loans if oil exports declined further. In the last two years, Iran has committed \$11 billion to foreign aid and credits to recruit petrodollars.

Statistics released by Mr. Mousavi today revealed that Iran's fast development caused shortages last year of 2.3 million tons of cement, 1.6 million tons of steel, 8.6 billion bricks, 3,740 engineers, 1,320 doctors, 7,000 teachers, 6,500 technicians and 84,000 skilled and semi-skilled workers.

Iran is seeking to hire 700,000 engineers, doctors, skilled workers and technicians from throughout the world.

As a result of the drop in oil revenues, this year's budget policy advisory will be issued to government departments 10 days later than scheduled. It will call for budget revisions to adjust to the new conditions and will set priorities for agricultural, industrial and port-development projects as well as expansion in housing, road and transportation projects, official sources said.

**Chirac Vacates Top Party Post**  
NICE, June 15 (Reuters)—French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac today resigned his post as secretary-general of the Gaullist party, the largest in the National Assembly.

A two-day party conference, which ended here today, made him honorary secretary-general. He told delegates that a national council of the party would elect his successor but, in the meantime, Andre Bord, secretary of state for veterans, would fulfill his functions.

The Prime Minister, who has done much to restore party morale since Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's non-Gaullist, won last year's presidential elections, remains effective head of the party, observers said.

## Court Actions Planned

## Mrs. Gandhi, Opponents Urge Indians to Exercise Restraint

By Eric Pace

NEW DELHI, June 15 (NYT)—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi urged her followers today to show restraint and other attempts to cool political passions were made in this anxious capital as India's political crisis entered its fourth day.

Defense Minister Swaran Singh emerged as a front-runner in discussions within the governing Congress party as to who should succeed Mrs. Gandhi, if her entanglement with the powerful Indian court system forces her to leave office.

But the Prime Minister showed no signs of quitting. She appeared today at a boisterous Congress party rally. Meanwhile, her lawyers were preparing their appeal to the Supreme Court of last week's ruling by a judge in Allahabad that Mrs. Gandhi was guilty of corrupt electoral practices and was not entitled to a seat in Parliament—a precondition for the prime ministership.

**Legal Moves Planned**  
At the rally, the crowd chanted "Indira Gandhi shikshadi"—Long Live Indira Gandhi—but Mrs. Gandhi called for cool heads, asking her supporters around the country to do nothing that might embarrass her or the party.

Opposition party leaders have said they would take legal action in Delhi High Court tomorrow, charging Mrs. Gandhi with encouraging an act of contempt of court—the alleged burning in effigy of the Allahabad judge at an earlier Congress party rally.

Concern is being expressed in many quarters that the anguish and recrimination stemming from the ruling, and fueled by other controversies, may hamstring the government.

**Divided Opinion**  
Even the Sunday Statesman, an influential anti-government newspaper published here, said the crisis and the prospect that the Supreme Court may limit Mrs. Gandhi's power while pondering her appeal had two ominous aspects: "The first is that the nation cannot afford such paralysis at the level of the highest executive. The second is that the office of prime minister will be needlessly brought into contempt."

Even the Sunday Statesman, an influential anti-government newspaper published here, said the crisis and the prospect that the Supreme Court may limit Mrs. Gandhi's power while pondering her appeal had two ominous aspects: "The first is that the nation cannot afford such paralysis at the level of the highest executive. The second is that the office of prime minister will be needlessly brought into contempt."

Sources close to the party leadership report that opinion is divided as to whether Mrs. Gandhi should be asked to name her eventual successor or whether the party should do so. In addition to Mr. Singh, who lacks a political power base but who is a favorite of Mrs. Gandhi's, several other potential successors have been discussed.



UNDER THE WIRE—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi ducking under a crowd-control wire outside her New Delhi residence yesterday after addressing a rally in her support.



## Despite Threat of Nationalization

## Foreign Business Sees Portugal as Good Risk

By Bernard Kaplan

SETUBAL, Portugal, June 15 (UPI)—Louis Edwards, an American whose family has been prominent in business here for three generations, does not believe his property or personal liberty will be at risk if Portugal swings further to the left.

The 40-year-old Mr. Edwards—who is not his real name—admits that he has prepared four separate plans to escape the country fast, if he must. He keeps a motor cruiser and a sailboat on full pay at a small port. The sailboat's instructions are to be ready at any moment for flight toward the African coast.

Yet, Mr. Edwards, who speaks fluent Portuguese and understands the country and its people, mocks his own precautions. "It will never come to that," he said. "I'll be doing business here 20 years from now. Perhaps not in quite the same way as up to

now but still quite profitably. The Portuguese have their faults but they are really reasonable people."

## Pattern of Behavior

The revolution has given rise to a similar ambiguity in the feelings of many foreign—and, indeed, Portuguese—businessmen here. It has also provoked a strange pattern of economic behavior. In spite of the nationalizations that already have occurred and threat of more expropriations to come, foreigners in surprisingly large numbers have been arriving in the last few months quickly to explore investment possibilities.

The lure is, of course, business and properties that can be snapped up cheap. So cheap that eventual expropriation by the state is an acceptable risk. An American manufacturer displayed an attaché case stuffed with the balance sheets of local firms that he was "looking into." He

said, "I can purchase control of most of these companies for so little that I'll have my money back in a year or 18 months at the outside. After that, it's all profit. What else can you get a deal like that today? On those terms, I can ride with the revolution."

Portuguese owners are anxious to sell for two reasons. In a political emergency, cash—especially cash on deposit in a foreign bank—is more useful than a factory or a thousand acres of olive trees. Many also assume that a foreign owner or even foreign partner will protect their companies from expropriation. So far, nationalization has not affected foreign owners.

## In Case of Change

"Even if this should change in the future," predicted a Portuguese businessman, "foreigners are sure to receive compensation. Not even an all-out Communist government would seize foreign property without paying for it. It would be too dangerous."

Some Portuguese have been known to refuse to sell whole or partial control of desired businesses to foreign investors unless they also agree to buy into other, less advantageous operations where their presence is considered protective coloration. Cash transfers are tightly supervised by the government and the banks, which have been nationalized since March. It is illegal for Portuguese to accept payment abroad for their property. Theoretically, there are no loopholes. In practice, there would seem to be plenty.

Part of the bargain for foreigners buying into Portugal's economy is not only the future possibility of expropriation but also the immediate difficulty of negotiating with workers newly conscious of their strength and rights. For practical purposes, the law now prohibits firing a worker for any reason whatever.

## Rate of Inflation

"A company that is losing money isn't allowed to reduce its payroll," a foreign employer here explained. "In the end, that is going to mean that the government has to print money to pay them because the company can't. It is already starting to happen. The printing presses are busy and, of course, Portugal has the highest rate of inflation in Western Europe."

Workers' militancy is increasing. The manager of a big hotel was removed recently at the staff's insistence. It was now under the hotel workers' "autogestion."

However, things do not always take such a drastic turn. "Remember, this is still Portugal," a foreign industrialist said. "When we negotiated a new labor contract recently, the original list of our workers' demands included the right to veto over the members of the board of directors. We told them that they could ask whatever they wanted but the composition of the board or of the management was simply not negotiable. If they maintained their attitude, we told them we would hand them the keys to the plant and walk away. They dropped their demand immediately."

## U.S. Policy Reportedly Shifts Toward Working With Lisbon

(Continued from Page 1)

Communist party heartened the NATO allies.

Before the election, a minority of U.S. policy-makers, headed by Frank Carlucci, the ambassador to Portugal, held the view that the only available option was to work with the Lisbon government "as long as appearances of democracy remained extant," an official recalled.

Shortly after the April election, Mr. Kissinger ordered a policy review on Portugal and Mr. Carlucci returned to Washington to participate in it.

## Change in View

The upshot in early May was that the administration leaders who had favored riding NATO of Portugal swung around completely behind Mr. Carlucci's thesis, two U.S. officials said. "The alternative appeared after the election to be one of ostracizing Portugal into Communism," an official said, "and the difficulty there could be that the European Socialists were not going to cut their ties to Mario Soares and his Socialists in Lisbon, so that we would have been completely isolated."

By adopting Mr. Carlucci's proposal to work with the Lisbon leadership while making known concerns about a slide to the

left, the United States chose to "pursue the only option possible," the official said. "There is no debate as to that option now," he added.

## Romania Treaty Signed

LISBON, June 15 (Reuters)—Portuguese President Francisco de Costa Gomes, who is visiting Romania, was quoted here yesterday as saying that new links with the Communist country should not cause doubts in either NATO or Warsaw Pact countries.

The Lisbon daily newspaper O Seculo quoted him as saying at a dinner in Bucharest Friday that a treaty of friendship and cooperation which Portugal signed yesterday with Romania would establish "a bridge of friendship."

But he told Portuguese journalists that a military pact was not possible because of the two nations' participation in separate pacts.

Gen. Costa Gomes said the new ties between Portugal and Romania marked mutual respect for the sovereign rights of the two countries, collaboration aimed at fostering peace and international détente and the determination of the two small countries to consolidate their national independence.

## Arabs, Europeans List Fields Of Cooperation in Cairo Talks

From Wire Dispatches

CAIRO, June 15.—European and Arab experts ended a five-day meeting last night after defining areas of future cooperation between the Common Market and Arab countries.

Ambassador Najmuddin Dajani of Jordan, leader of the Arab side, told a news conference: "We have prepared a joint memorandum or working paper covering the political framework of the dialogue and the various fields of cooperation between the two sides."

A joint communiqué issued at the end of the session, the first round of dialogue between Arab League nations and the European Economic Community, said the experts would meet again as a steering committee next month to consider the agreed areas of cooperation in depth.

## Fields of Cooperation

The communiqué listed the fields as agriculture and rural development, industrialization, basic infrastructure, financial cooperation, trade, scientific, technological, cultural, social and labor exchanges.

Mr. Dajani had no specific projects were discussed at the meeting, which dealt only with principles and objectives of cooperation.

Eamon Gallagher, Ireland's deputy foreign secretary and head of the European delegation, said: "It has been an extremely successful meeting. We have reached agreement to begin serious work on the areas of cooperation in question. It is a very striking achievement indeed but this is just the beginning of a process which will continue."

## Palestinian Question

In setting up the meetings at the level of experts, the EEC appeared to say that a high-level meeting would inevitably raise the question of the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The question of Palestinian participation had long delayed the talks and the two sides agreed that each would form a single

## Rabin Concludes U.S. Talks But Serious Doubts Remain

(Continued from Page 1)

exhausted. Israeli experts put the chances at about 50-50.

Israel was understood to have stuck fast to the position that it cannot relinquish the entire length of the Sinai mountain passes as demanded by Egypt—short of some substantial concessions from Cairo. Mr. Rabin, on TV, and other Israeli officials refused, however, to be pinned down on whether such a withdrawal is ruled out entirely unless Egypt gives a pledge of non-belligerency.

## Nonbelligerency Issue

Mr. Rabin said that, when Egypt had refused such a pledge in March, Israel proposed a more limited withdrawal, which he said remained the Israeli negotiating position. "Negotiations will not break down" on the issue of nonbelligerency, he said. But he restated Israel's position of March that if Egypt agrees only to a formula not to use force, when does not carry the same legal implications as a nonbelligerency pledge—Israel would be "ready to give much less than we were ready to give in the wider interim agreement."

The wider interim agreement is defined as meaning an Israeli withdrawal behind the Sinai passes.

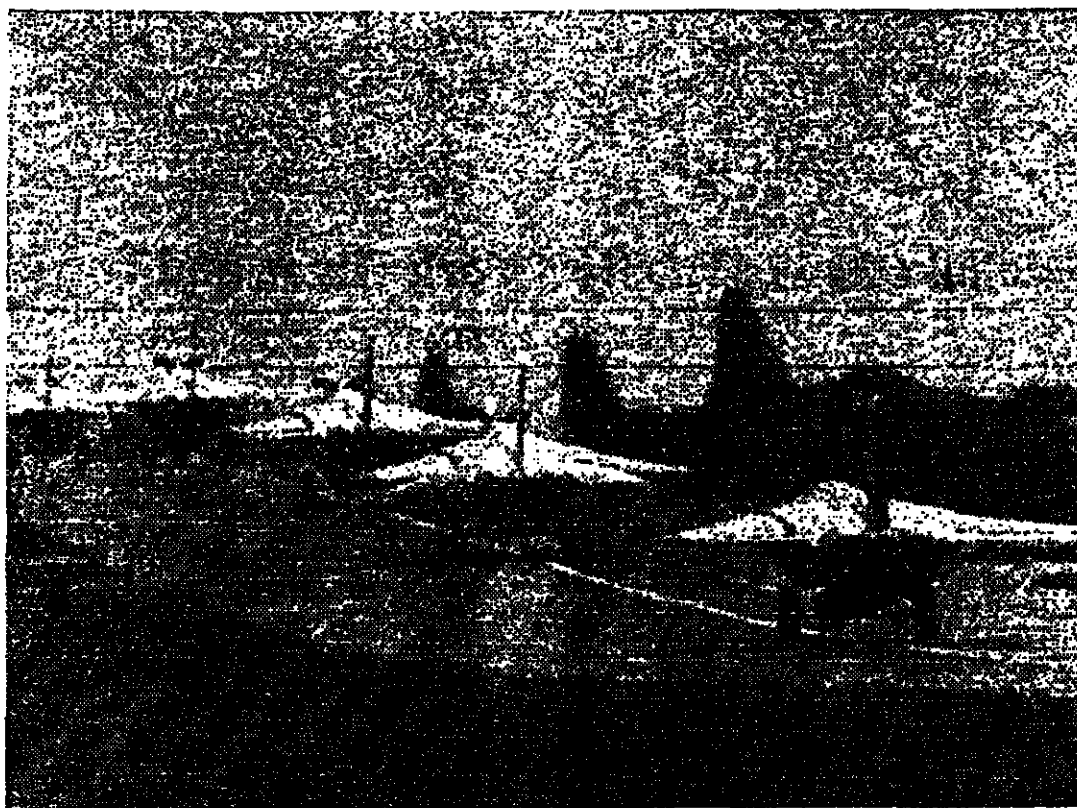
Mr. Rabin and Mr. Kissinger were agreed on one point at least, that there would be no resump-

tion of the secretary's shuttle diplomacy unless there is a near certainty of success.

"I hope that this time everything will be clarified before a dramatic step will be taken," Mr. Rabin said in the TV interview. "I don't believe it will be advisable to do anything dramatic—shuttle diplomacy—before everything is known in a very precise way. Because then if you raise expectations that are not fulfilled you bring about a deep disappointment and all the consequences that come with it."

This was a pointed reference to Mr. Kissinger's abortive attempt in March that ended in a series of recalcitrant statements by a number of U.S. officials putting the onus on Israel for the failure. That led to the announced U.S. reassessment of Middle East policy and a lid on negotiations for new military equipment.

In response to questions, Mr. Rabin said that he had not won any new assurances on arms—one of his goals in coming here. But, he said, "I tend to be optimistic." As an ambassador in the United States for five years, Mr. Rabin said he had experienced delays in deliveries, but "my experience shows that in the long run when we find understanding of the basic attitudes, the basic strategy, how to cope with the problems, all our issues are solved."



LEAVING—Heat waves rose from the exhausts of swing-wing U.S. Air Force F-111 jet fighter-bombers as they taxied for takeoff from Korat Air Base in Thailand yesterday. They were being withdrawn as part of the continuing pullout of U.S. forces in Thailand.

## At Least 12 Flee to Thailand

## Cambodians' Long March to Farms Is Over

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, June 15 (NYT)—

The long march of millions of urban Cambodians from the cities into the countryside has ended, but, according to reports reaching Bangkok, a series of problems ranging from cholera to a shortage of farm tools remains.

At least a dozen participants in the march broke away from the big drive to create a nation of rice farmers and made their way to the Thai-Cambodian border in the last two weeks. In interviews with Western and Thai intelligence officers, they described life in Cambodia following the capture of Phnom Penh by Communist forces on April 15.

The narrative picks up, in most of these accounts, outside Phnom Penh on the highways leading north. The exodus was witnessed by a number of Western journalists who saw people driven from their homes in the capital, thrown out of hospital beds and forced at gunpoint to head north into the heartland of Cambodia.

As many as 2 million Cambodians were said to have been ousted. At the first checkpoint north of the capital, manned by military officials of the new government, those with motorized vehicles were forced to abandon them. Tires were slashed and cars disabled. Some refugees saw the soldiers making sandals from the tires.

Gasoline Restriction  
Those forced to abandon their cars and walk were told that the government wanted to eliminate private motorized transport to cut down on the consumption of gasoline and the accompanying reliance on foreign assistance.

The route would north 30 miles along Highway 5, following the shore of Tonle Sap Lake to the intersection with Highway 6. There, at the Prek Kdam ferry, where Highway 6 crosses the Tonle Sap, the marchers found the first major staging area.

Thousands of Communist troops had formed a sorting center, assigning the marchers along the regional center of Pursat and others to the other major provincial capital, Kompong Cham.

"The principal attraction appeared to be where the family was originally from," said a Western official who talked with a family that had crossed into Thailand last week. "They questioned them quite carefully, then ordered them out again toward the second halting point."

8 Days to Ferry  
The first stage of the march to the Prek Kdam ferry took about eight days, beginning April 17 in Phnom Penh. At the same time hundreds of thousands headed south and southwest. But none of those are believed to have made it to the border.

During this first period, there was considerable evidence of Communist soldiers, all heavily armed, probing the marchers along.

"Eight after the first reception area where people began to realize that there was no hope of going back, that they would be prevented from going very far even if they tried, suddenly the strict control began to melt away, there was less of a feeling of being driven," said a former Cambodian Information Ministry official in an interview with an American diplomat.

It was during the second stage, the Cambodian said, that most of those who managed to escape from the march and head for the border did so.

Cards Distributed  
At the Prek Kdam ferry checkpoint, each marcher was registered by the Communists. Each was given a carefully prepared identity card, which some refugees tried to reach the border. Each time they were stopped they said they were simply "heading farther north."

At the second checkpoint, in the region where the marchers were to settle, there was a more elaborate mechanism. Local Communist officials, organized into "exodus reception committees," began to assign the marchers to the open farmlands that the government hopes will be cultivated and turned into a vast rice bowl.

At those points, problems began to develop. Food, particularly

rice, had been stored along the line of march to feed the millions who had taken to the roads.

This was confirmed by the Western journalists who had left in the caravan from Phnom Penh and took a similar route in trucks to the Thai border. But several refugees reported seeing children with the swollen bellies, an indication of malnutrition in the areas where they were arriving.

There was also the problem of severe shortages of drinking water. In several of the heavily resettled areas, cholera epidemics had broken out, according to these refugees.

Some refugees said they had seen a half dozen or more refugees die each day from cholera. Small supplies of cholera vaccine were available, but the vaccines were apparently having little effect.

There was also a severe shortage of farm tools. When the refugees had arrived at their final local staging area and were met by the local exodus reception committee, they were assigned to tracts of rice-lands and told to begin farming. They were expected to grow enough rice during the coming season to feed their families and some for seed for the next year.

## Forces of Rightists in Laos To Be Reduced to 30,000 Men

HONG KONG, June 15 (Reuters)—

The army of the rightists in Laos is to be cut from 50,000 to 30,000 men, the news agency of the Pathet Lao reported yesterday.

This and other reported changes in the army apparently represent a further step in the Pathet Lao's consolidation of power in Laos.

The news agency, monitored here, also said that officers from the Pathet Lao would be appointed to leading roles at all levels, ranging from battalion commands to the National Defense Ministry.

The decision to reduce the strength of the rightists was made at a recent conference of senior officers of the force, the agency said.

'Special Forces' Disbanded  
It quoted a conference resolution as saying that the army "completely and unconditionally disbands the 'special forces' in Laos"—a reference to the units set up under U.S. guidance.

All officers of the army who had been "condemned by the masses" must be replaced, the resolution was reported to have said.

It added that all units must be placed under the Defense Ministry's command and that demobilized officers would return to their families to "help in productive activities for national reconstruction."

In a Cabinet reshuffle this week, a moderate from the rightist side was appointed defense minister, replacing a rightist hardliner who had fled the country last month as the Pathet Lao gained power.

The decision about elevating Pathet Lao officers to leading

Iran Says Treaty With Iraq 'Settles All Differences'

TEHRAN, June 15 (AP)—

For the first time in a decade all differences between Iran and Iraq are settled, Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Ali Khatami said here yesterday.

He said at a news conference that in an 80-page treaty signed in Baghdad Friday night Iraq agreed that the border between the two countries should bisect the Shatt al Arab waterway instead of being drawn along its eastern bank to Iran's disadvantage.

He said that the treaty, reached in three months of negotiation following mediation by Algeria, also provides a delineation of 870 land-border positions and agreement on border security arrangements to prevent infiltration of undesirable elements.

There have been border clashes with hundreds of casualties. Mr. Khatami said that Iraqi authorities agreed to set up a commission to consider compensation for the property of about 65,000 Iranians expelled by Iraq in recent years.

He said that Iran will establish a rehabilitation program for about 97,000 Kurdish refugees in this country if they refuse to return to Iraq as urged by Baghdad. When Iran and Iraq agreed to negotiate on their differences, Tehran ended its support for Kurdish autonomists in Iraq and many fled to Iran.

## Challenge to Juan Carlos

## Don Juan Reasserts His Right Over Son's to Spanish Throne

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, June 15 (NYT)—A speech last night in the Portuguese resort town of Estoril has suddenly complicated life for Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, who was chosen six years ago by Generalissimo Francisco Franco to be king of Spain and is still waiting.

The prince's father, Don Juan de Borbon, the titular head of the Spanish royal house, reasserted his rights to the throne and declared that Gen. Franco's succession plans "are logically of no use at all in bringing about the democratic change that is required by the national interest and that the Spanish people are asking for by all the means within their reach, in the absence of adequate legal channels for expressing their will."

The son was thus faced with one of the strongest challenges yet from the father, who lives in exile in Estoril. The sharpened fight was another indication of how Spaniards are taking positions for the day, generally felt to be not far off, when Gen. Franco, 82, will no longer be in power, either because of death or retirement.

## Birthday Dinner

Don Juan, who holds the title of Count of Barcelona, spoke at a dinner given by his followers in honor of his 62nd birthday last Friday.

"I am the trustee of the centuries-old political treasure that the Spanish monarchy represents," he declared. Later he added: "I am not the rival of anyone. I do not desire that the person become a reason for discord among Spaniards. I claim nothing. But since I accepted the succession of my father and the unrenounceable direction of indispensable duties and rights which, as I have said in other occasions, I cannot in conscience abandon."

The count is the third son of Alfonso XIII who abdicated in 1931. One of Alfonso's grandsons—and thus a cousin of Juan Carlos—is Alfonso de Borbon, who is the husband of Gen. Franco's granddaughter, Carmen. This grandson holds the title of Duke of Cadiz.

## Franco Family

Since their marriage in 1972, there has always been speculation here that members of the Franco family would be pleased to see a Franco become queen of Spain.

The official thesis of the regime is that it is not restoring the monarchy but establishing a new one and, therefore, felt no responsibility to Don Juan. Father and son have become involved in a power struggle among rival opposition factions.

Last year the Communist party linked up with monarchists and other opposition groups in a so-called Democratic Junta. The junta considers Juan Carlos an instrument of the regime seeking to perpetuate itself and has consequently lined up behind the father as a way of combating the son and the regime itself.

Other groups such as Socialists, Social Democrats and Christian Democrats accept Juan Carlos as least as an instrument of transition from the present system to something more democratic. The prince himself has made known his desire for democratic change despite his commitment to uphold the fundamental laws of the present regime. Recently, the weekly Cambio reported a poll in which 81 per cent of those interviewed said the prince was now well prepared to assume power.

Hanoi Offers to Talk  
BANGKOK, June 15 (UPI)—North Vietnam said yesterday it is ready to talk with the United States on economic aid, search for Americans missing in action and return of bodies of U.S. dead.

In a broadcast monitored here, Hanoi radio also criticized President Ford's press secretary Ronald Reagan for remarks describing the 1973 Paris peace treaty on Vietnam as having no value.

Resistance in Delta  
BANGKOK, June 15 (AP)—Viet Cong soldiers, aided by private citizens, have wiped out a pocket of resistance in the Mekong Delta, Liberation Radio reported today.

The action took place between May 29 and June 8 in Dinh Tuong Province, 45 miles southwest of Saigon, the broadcast said.

Russia Launches 2d Venus Craft  
MOSCOW, June 15 (UPI)—The Soviet Union launched an unmanned spacecraft yesterday to follow a similar ship sent up six days ago on the first twin probe of Venus, the planet nearest earth.

The spacecrafts are scheduled to complete their 30-million-mile trip in October.

The ships are Venus-9, launched last Sunday, and Venus-10, launched yesterday.

Malagasy Sentences 3 In President's Killing  
TANANARIVE, Malagasy Republic, June 15 (AP)—Three surviving members of the mobile police group which fatally shot President Richard Ratsimandranga in February have been sentenced to five years in prison and fined \$25,000 by a military court.

The court acquitted 28 other defendants, including former President Philibert Tsiranana and the secretary-general of the Malagasy Socialist party, Andre Resampa.

The acquittals and light sentences for those convicted were apparently an effort to avoid further political divisions here.

UN Extends Mandate Of Cyprus Peace Unit  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 15 (AP)—The Security Council authorized the UN peacekeeping forces Friday to remain on Cyprus for six months more.

The resolution prolonged the life of the eight-nation, 3,549-member force until Dec. 15 "in the expectation that by then sufficient progress toward a final solution will make possible a withdrawal of substantial reduction."



Don Juan

## Paris to Fight Spanish Raids Over Border

PARIS, June 15 (Reuters)—

French Minister Michel Pompidou accused Spanish police yesterday of waging an undercover war inside France against Basque nationalists.

"We are going to take, and have already taken, severe measures against this penetration by Spanish police or para-police elements to carry out attacks," he said.

a radio interview. "We are going to take, and have already taken, severe measures against this penetration by Spanish police or para-police elements to carry out attacks," he said.

On Friday Mr. Pompidou accused "organizations working in alliance with Spanish police" of being responsible for a spate of bomb attacks against Basque targets in southwest France.

Yesterday he said: "We w turn over these policemen French justice and not just set them back over the border. As many of fact, some of the policemen are even now in the hands of our justice."

The statement about Spanish policemen being detained was surprising. It was previously believed that the only man held by France in this connection was a French former resident of Algeria who has admitted working with Spanish secret service.

The man is in a hospital in Biarritz, recovering from wounds suffered when a bomb he was planting outside the home of Basque nationalist exploded prematurely last week. A second man was killed.

Mr. Pompidou said that it blames for the undercover struggle against the Basques lay with the Basques themselves. He declared that some Spanish Basque refugees regard France as a base for anti-Spanish actions.

A suspected leader of El Basque underground group EI was flown yesterday from a home in Tarbes, near the Franco-Spanish border, to a small town near Paris. French authorities ordered him to stay there. He was identified as Ordenana Benavente.

## Italy Begins Balloting

(Continued from Page 1)  
regained some supporters to earlier.

Christian Democratic leader appeared resigned to some setbacks. The party's secretary as principal campaigner, form Premier Amintore Fanfani, seemed to see the party's Christian Democratic losses could be held to 3 per cent, in parliamentary elections of 1974 the party polled 38.4 per cent the total popular vote in the area where the balloting started today.

Contrary to what happened in previous elections, a Roman Catholic Church hierarchy this time did not express a strong recommendation for the Christian Democratic party. Italian Bishops Conference met last early this month. Catholics should vote according to their conscience.

The Communist party's expected gains may be less spectacular than had been expected early this year. One reason is leftist disillusionment over the party's authoritarian policy of the Communists in Portugal. Italian Communist leaders have been pains lately to disavow the Communist party line in Lisbon.

Unexpected Stopped For Soviet Boat  
SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 15 (UPI)—A Soviet hydrographic vessel which took refuge yesterday in western Puerto Rican port, unable to get fuel this week and was forced to remain tomorrow, the U.S. Coast Guard said.

The police in the western of Mayaguez were maintaining a cordon around the pier where the vessel was stopped. The vessel was expected to continue its voyage to Khaton, Jamaica, as soon as it could be refueled.

The Kometa diverted to Mayaguez when fuel ran low due to a mistake taken in the southern Caribbean to avoid a six-day Coast Guard chase. The vessel apparently was carrying a load of the world on a goodwill mission, had last stopped at Venezuelan port of La Guaira, the Coast Guard said.

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## Controversial Plan

## U.S. Bomber Crews to Start Training for Limited A-Wars

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, June 15 (UPI).—U.S. Air Force bomber crews have been ordered to start training to fight a limited nuclear war in case the United States should want to exercise that option.

## Levi Defends U.S. System Of Justice

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Attorney General Edward Levi disputes what he calls "the common observation" that America operates two systems of justice, one for the rich and powerful and another for the poor and powerless.

Mr. Levi, appearing in a television discussion with 12 recent Georgetown law graduates, disagreed with one of the graduates who had maintained that a separate and unequal system of justice prevailed in the United States. Mr. Levi said the statement was "much too simple."

"One of the problems about crime in the United States is that people who commit crime are so seldom caught," Mr. Levi said. "But if they are caught, they are seldom tried. And if they are tried, they are so seldom punished."

View on Inequality  
"If one is going to separate out the wealthy from the poor, one can say that that applies probably across the board," Mr. Levi said. He added that he did not think that a person who commits a white-collar crime has a better chance of getting off than a person who commits a violent crime."

The discussion was taped by the National Public Affairs Center for Television for broadcast tomorrow by Public Broadcasting System stations.

Mr. Levi also disagreed with a graduate's statement that there is "unusual skepticism about legal institutions" in America, a skepticism that was heightened by the Watergate scandal.

Holds Skepticism Is General  
"There's a kind of amorphous notion that somehow the institutions of law and justice failed us," Mr. Levi said. "I think that kind of skepticism relates to almost all the institutions of American life at this time... And I do not think that is very far from the truth."

Mr. Levi also underscored his opposition to the Supreme Court's decision that sharply limited the death penalty. "The Supreme Court really should never have made the death penalty as illegal as it made it," he said, "because it seems to me that was more appropriately a matter for state legislatures to decide. And when the Supreme Court tries to make such a decision, it gets into all kinds of difficulties. And that's one of the difficulties we're in now."

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These instructions represent another big step in the Ford administration's controversial decision to prepare the United States for a small nuclear war, where destruction might be controlled, as well as an all-out nuclear war.

Critics of the administration decision contend that there can be no such thing as a small nuclear war—that once nuclear weapons are used, doomsday will follow.

Arguments Rejected  
But the new orders to Air Force crews testify that President Ford and Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger have firmly rejected those arguments.

Joseph Lofgren, assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, said Friday night that he could not comment on the details of such military planning. He added, however, that Mr. Schlesinger "has enunciated the change in nuclear strategy and it would, therefore, be a natural follow-up for the military to start revising our plans."

For two years Mr. Schlesinger has championed a more flexible nuclear strategy—one that would enable the United States to respond in kind to a nuclear attack on a few targets as distinguished from the destruction of cities and the people in them.

Strategies for trying to control the destruction in a nuclear war have been advanced before—such as the "counter-force" concept advocated strongly in the 1950s under which the United States and Soviet Union might concentrate their fire on the other's nuclear weapons.

Mutual Deterrence  
But the Kennedy and Johnson administrations adopted a mutual deterrence strategy of "assured destruction" for the 1960s—one in which American and Soviet cities have been held hostage to each other.

These new instructions for bombers and plans for a practice run by B-52s of what is being called LNO for limited nuclear option. The Air Force training for LNO is supposed to be completed by Jan. 1, 1976, under present planning unless the Joint Chiefs of Staff decide otherwise in the meantime.

Pushing the limited nuclear war concept into Air Force circles is expected to provoke fresh concern in Congress where opponents have argued that to make nuclear war look tolerable is to invite it.

Mr. Schlesinger, in countering such arguments, has told Congress that the United States must adopt a nuclear strategy that gives the nation more than the option of destroying the opponent's cities in retaliation for a nuclear attack.

Blueprint Revision  
The order to begin training bomber crews for small nuclear war was sent out to military commanders in the form of a written revision to what the Pentagon calls SIOP—Single Integrated Operational Plan—the blueprint to follow if the United States went to war.

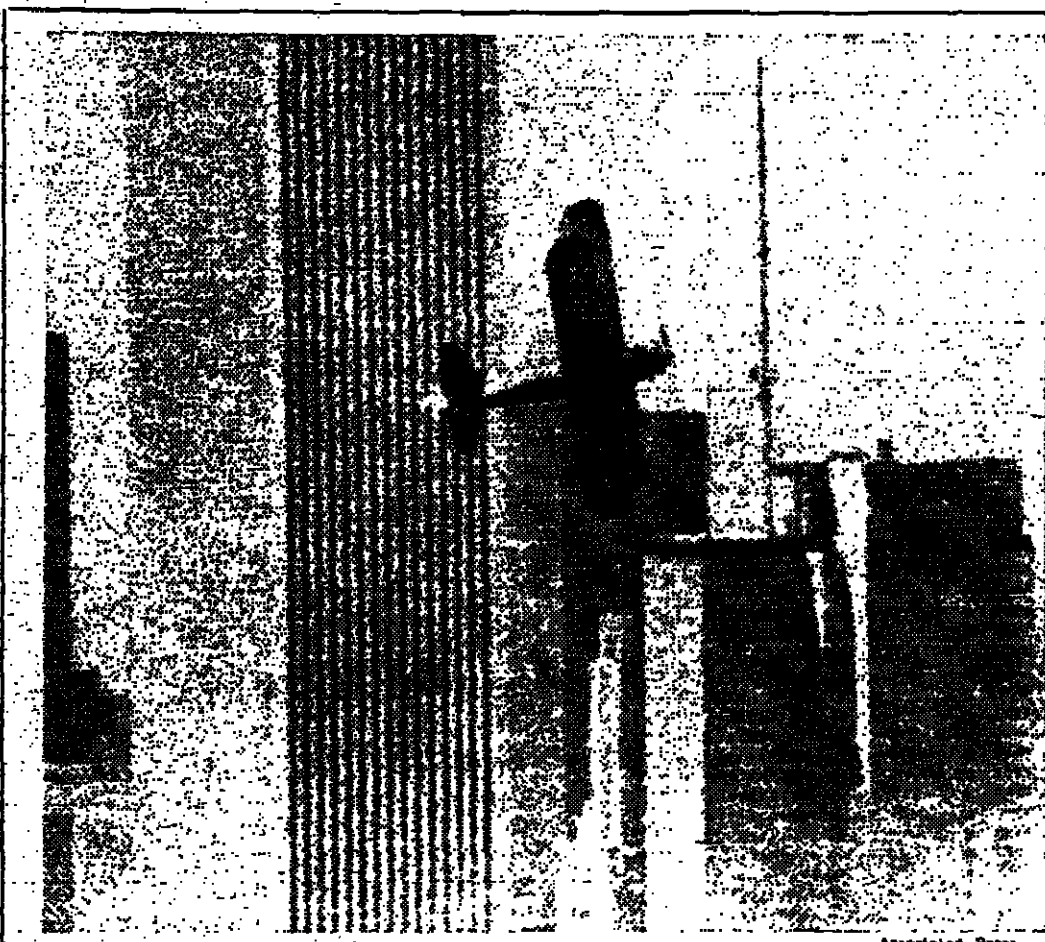
This new addition to SIOP means that U.S. Strategic Air Command pilots and their crews will have to prepare for a lot more missions. The situations for firing a nuclear-tipped missile from a B-52 bomber have become more complicated.

For example, sources said, instead of preparing for less than half a dozen types of missions for firing nuclear weapons, the limited-war requirement adds about 20 more complicated options.

Not all military officials are enthusiastic about taking on these extra nuclear missions. Some said that it increases the chance of error in practice at firing nuclear weapons at the right target at the right second.

Under the Schlesinger strategy, Air Force crews now are training for what is called the optimal small option—hitting targets as small as an oil refinery or one missile base.

Ford Indicates U.S. to Continue Cuban Embargo  
WASHINGTON, June 15 (UPI).—President Ford said the United States will drop its trade embargo against Cuba only when the regime of Fidel Castro changes its policy toward the United States, according to an interview.



NOT AS CLOSE AS IT SEEMS—Chris Winzer banking her 1941 Stearman biplane in a turn over Grant Park in Chicago near the Standard Oil Building (left rear). Mrs. Winzer is an accident prevention specialist of Federal Aviation Agency.

## Senator Denies Colleagues' Assessment

## Jackson Called 'Rude' in Ceausescu Talks

WASHINGTON, June 15 (NYT).—Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., told Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu in a meeting here last week that Romania was "not complying with the law" intended by Congress to facilitate emigration from Communist countries.

As described by two senators and three representatives who were present, Sen. Jackson was "rude" and "insulting" to Mr. Ceausescu.

Asked to comment, Sen. Jackson

denied that he had been rude. He said: "I was firm, blunt. I don't always speak in diplomatic language."

The exchange took place Wednesday night in the Romanian Embassy where Mr. Ceausescu had invited 12 members of Congress to discuss his country's bid for nondiscriminatory trading terms under the U.S. Trade Act which became law in January.

Mr. Ceausescu had flown here, after a tour of Latin American countries, to try to persuade U.S. legislators that Romania was

complying with emigration provisions of the Trade Act.

President Ford, in a message to Congress in April, said that a Romanian presentation on emigration policy had persuaded him to waive the Trade Act's restrictive clauses submitted by Sen. Jackson and Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio. The law links the extension of most-favored-nation treatment or nondiscriminatory tariffs to a relaxation of emigration restrictions common in most Communist countries.

At the embassy meeting on Wednesday, some of the members of Congress, including House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okl., and the Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, had already left when Sen. Jackson challenged Mr. Ceausescu.

"You are not complying with the law and, as long as you don't, you can forget MFN (most-favored-nation trade status)," Sen. Jackson was quoted by Rep. Edward Derwinski, R-Ill., and Rep. Paul Findley, R-Ill., as having told Mr. Ceausescu. "We don't force people to leave our country," Mr. Ceausescu was quoted as having replied. "A number have had exit visas approved and then don't come and pick them up. I have been in the revolution for 45 years and I believe deeply in human rights. But I can't force people to leave Romania."

The following exchange then reportedly took place:  
Sen. Jackson: Look, there are 100,000 Jews in Romania who want to get out!

Mr. Ceausescu: Our census shows there are 50,000. Many of them are ethnic Romanians who married ethnic Romanians. I think you have good economic prospects.

Sen. Percy later told acquaintances he had been "shocked" by Sen. Jackson's behavior.

Rep. Findley commented: "Frankly, I was shocked. It was anything but diplomatic. We were on Romanian property, the guest of the President, and it called for utmost tact. Jackson simply wouldn't accept the word of President Ceausescu. It was very tense and embarrassing."

Asked about these allegations, Sen. Jackson said in a telephone interview: "I don't have anything to comment. I just gave my views to Ceausescu."

Had he been rude?  
"That's false," Sen. Jackson said. "We shook hands. Romanian Ambassador (Corneliu) Bogdan just called to invite me to continue the discussion. It's all very friendly."

Financier in California Gets Suspended Term  
SAN DIEGO, June 15 (AP).—Francis C. Aronoff, 78, who built one of California's greatest one-man financial empires, pleaded no contest last week to charges of criminal conspiracy and misapplying funds while he headed the now-defunct U.S. National Bank.

Smith, 78, was given a two-year suspended prison sentence and probation for five years. U.S. District Judge Robert Schnacke of San Francisco dismissed 21 other counts against him.

## Expected in Fall

## U.S. Officials Weighing Effect On Economy of Oil Price Rise

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, June 15 (NYT).—Government officials and private economists have begun to speculate about how much the international oil cartel will raise prices in the autumn and how much the increase will hurt economic recovery in the United States and other industrial countries.

It is regarded as certain that any price increase will drain off purchasing power, raise energy costs, retard economic growth and cause a generalized upward pressure on prices and wages. The size of the price increase and its timing—including the possibility that it could come in two stages—will determine whether the effects are slight or substantial, it is said.

At its meeting in Gabon last week, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said there would be a price increase when its self-imposed moratorium on price rises expired Sept. 30. The details are to be decided by the 13 member states at Vienna in September.

A small increase, less than \$1 a barrel, would have relatively mild effects, according to analyses by two private economic consulting firms.

High-Side Analysis  
If the price rise approaches \$4 a barrel—a figure implied in recent statements by officials of the oil cartel but regarded here as highly unlikely—the adverse economic effects would be considerable, according to the analyses. These studies were made in response to a request by The New York Times.

Chase Econometric Associates, Inc., of Philadelphia calculated that a \$4 price increase would cause a drop in car sales of 400,000 in a year. The general effect in all industries would be to wipe out 140,000 jobs, according to Michael Evans, president of the company.

Mr. Evans said that, for purposes of preliminary analyses, these figures could be reduced proportionately for an oil price rise of less than \$4.

Chase Econometric Associates is consultant to the Federal Energy Administration. Its estimates presumably are similar to those the agency might one day issue for the government.

"Compromise at \$2"  
Philip Verleger, manager of energy economics of Data Resources, Inc., of Lexington, Mass., said he expected that oil-exporting nations would probably "compromise at \$2" or about 20 percent above the present price of \$10.44 a barrel.

Iran has asserted that price increases for goods imported by

the oil exporters had effectively ordered the price of oil up as much as 35 percent.

Mr. Verleger estimated that by January the industrial countries' economic recovery from this year's recession will enable the oil cartel to increase production by 2 million barrels a day from last January's level, even with a \$4 price increase. Without a price increase, he said, production would climb by 3.5 million to 4 million barrels a day.

In other words, Mr. Verleger explained, a \$4 price rise, by reducing purchasing power in North America, Europe and Japan, would curtail economic activity enough to shrink oil consumption by 1.5 million to 2 million barrels a day.

Drop and Rebound

OPEC production in January averaged 27 million barrels a day. By April it had fallen below 25 million barrels, according to U.S. estimates. A rebound is believed to have occurred in May, when Saudi Arabia's production increased by about 1 million barrels a day to almost 7 million barrels.

A key administration official said privately during the weekend that he expected the Oct. 1 increase to be less than \$1 a barrel. The official also said that it continued to be Washington's official view that no increase would be justified in light of the quadrupling of prices in 1973-74.

## Turkish Premier Hints Action on Arms Embargo

ANKARA, June 15 (Reuters).—Premier Suleyman Demirel indicated today that Turkey was preparing moves against the United States because of the continuing U.S. arms embargo, which he called a unilateral breach of joint defense agreements.

He told a press conference that the Cabinet would discuss the issue tomorrow.

"The bilateral treaties, unilaterally broken by the United States, cannot be expected to be adhered to by us," he said. The embargo was imposed by Congress Feb. 5 because Turkey used U.S.-supplied weapons in its invasion of Cyprus last July. The Senate voted last month to restore military aid but the House of Representatives has not yet acted.

Turkey has frequently threatened to close U.S. military installations here unless the embargo was lifted. Mr. Demirel gave no indication today as to what measures Turkey was planning.

## Group in House Weighs Drive To Oust Albert

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP).—Some House freshmen are considering a drive to oust Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okl., in an effort to end Congress's inability to override vetoes by President Ford.

"When your team stops winning games, you get a new coach," Rep. Bob Carr, D-Mich., a leader of the move said. "You don't get mired down in arguments about whether the coach did all he could."

Rep. Carr said that a request for Rep. Albert to resign will be one alternative a group of freshmen will consider Tuesday before they meet with Rep. Albert Wednesday. He said that he knows of only about 15 of the 189 House Democrats who now support the dumping of Rep. Albert.

But he said that he thinks a third of them would eventually sign a "no confidence" petition he may circulate and said that the petition might convince Rep. Albert that he should resign.

## 6 U.S. Airlines May Go Broke, Official Warns

NEW YORK, June 15 (UPI).—Rising oil prices and the Ford administration's oil import tariff could bankrupt as many as six major U.S. airlines within two years, the president of American Airlines said yesterday.

Albert Casey said that his company must meet \$100 million in new fuel costs this year and added: "We're in deep trouble today in the airline industry in America. We can't wait for tomorrow." He said, however, that American Airlines was in good financial condition.

Mr. Casey called for a fuel allocation system, which he said could save money and prevent loss of airline industry jobs, although it would force cutbacks in service.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board rejected fare increases for five U.S. airlines. But it agreed to let all 18 major domestic airlines continue for six months more a 4-percent fare increase which began in November and was scheduled to expire June 30.

The board turned down requests from TWA, Frontier and United Airlines for a new 5-percent fare hike and from American and Eastern Airlines for a 6-percent increase.

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## City Pools Integrated as Strife Of '63 Fades in Jackson, Miss.

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

JACKSON, Miss., June 15 (NYT).—The City of Jackson opened nine new public swimming pools Friday, a dozen years after it drained its old pools rather than desegregate them.

The reopening went off without incident, an example of how some racial barriers are being abandoned in the South. Without fanfare or the presence of police, park officials simply opened the gates to dozens of waiting youngsters.

Similar scenes occur frequently in the modern South. Sometimes the barrier has been broken by a police force, a job, or a school.

A number of white children swimming Friday afternoon in pools in Jackson's predominantly black neighborhoods were the children of park employees. Few black youngsters showed up at pools in the predominantly white neighborhoods.

Strife Beyond Memory  
But there was no doubt that genuine integration of the pools had occurred, however tenuous. Most of the swimmers were too young to remember the hatred that had led to the closing of the old pools. But they might have heard from their parents or read that Jackson police had once imprisoned civil-rights demonstrators in cattle sheds.

The name of Medgar Evers meant little to them. Twelve years ago, when a night stalker's bullet cut Mr. Evers down, much of the world wondered what kind of a town would let one of its leading blacks be murdered. "I don't know what sort of trouble" you're talking about, "said I don't got no troubles," answered Sidney Banks, an 11-year-old black, when asked if he knew anything about the turmoil

that had focused worldwide attention on Jackson in the early 1960s.

But Jackson has not yet achieved full racial peace. More than likely, Sidney will run into discrimination in housing and jobs as he grows up. Already, he should have noticed the diminishing number of white youngsters in his class at school, although he probably does not know the young whites now attend private academies.

A Better Life  
But life for Sidney could be much better than it has been for his parents.

The city's new pools are at least visible proof of racial progress here. The decision to build them and open them to all caused no great municipal debate.

Part of the groundwork had been laid several years earlier when the city purchased wading pools. Whites were seldom seen in them but the principle of non-discrimination was established.

"As for the big pools, I just got tired of explaining their closure to people I'd meet while traveling," said Mayor Russell Davis. "I just felt it was time to reopen them and the council agreed."



## Spread of Atomic Weapons Is Feared

## U.S. Debates Risks in Export of Nuclear Fuels Technology

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, June 15 (NYT).—In an intense debate within both the Ford administration and Congress, the sale of billions of dollars of U.S. nuclear equipment is being balanced against the dangers of speeding the spread of atomic weapons throughout the world.

The immediate question is how aggressively the United States should work to tighten restrictions on plutonium, the waste product of nuclear power plants. After relatively simple chemical processing, plutonium becomes a raw material of nuclear bombs.

There now are 426 nuclear

plants either operating, under construction or planned in 39 different nations, each of them producing plutonium.

A second question is what steps the United States should take to prevent nations building equipment to enrich the natural uranium dug from the earth. Such equipment can produce either low-enriched uranium for use in some kinds of reactors or high-enriched uranium that also can be used to make bombs.

## Virtual Monopoly

The United States and the Soviet Union now have a virtual monopoly on the fuel enrichment process.

The policy debate was sparked in part by the introduction of a bill by Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., to reorganize federal procedures by which nuclear equipment and supplies are licensed for export.

In addition to imposing tougher safeguards on nations buying from the United States, the legislation would give the Nuclear Regulatory Commission an export veto.

Partly because the regulatory commission is independent of the Ford administration, such agencies as the State Department and the Energy Research and Development Administration are opposed to Sen. Percy's bill.

Almost everyone agrees it is in the interest of the United States to try to halt the spread of nuclear weapons. The disagreement develops over just how much pressure the United States can exert on the nuclear suppliers and whether additional restraints on U.S. industry alone will result in fewer sales of re-

actors, which now cost close to \$1 billion each.

A number of events have brought about the present debate:

- A year ago India exploded a nuclear device manufactured from plutonium apparently produced by a reactor purchased from Canada and separated from the spent fuel in a facility of French design.

- West Germany recently won out over U.S. suppliers on a contract to build reactors in Brazil by adding a uranium enrichment

plant and plutonium reprocessing plant as "sweeteners." The U.S. companies reportedly did not receive the contract because U.S. policy forbids the sale of enrichment and reprocessing equipment outside the United States.

- According to Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., a French manufacturer is providing Argentina with equipment that could be used to reprocess spent fuels for its plutonium and is negotiating similar deals in South Korea, Pakistan and Taiwan.

- A U.S. company has provided South Africa with computer equipment that apparently has helped that uranium-rich country develop its own enrichment process and become the first African country capable of making nuclear weapons.

## Designer's Fears

Dr. Theodore Taylor, a physicist and former designer of atomic weapons for the U.S. government, in recent years has become increasingly outspoken in his concern over alleged weaknesses in the nuclear safeguards.

"The whole dam hasn't gone yet but lots of water has spilled over," Dr. Taylor said in an interview. "We have very little time left."

To underline his concern, the scientist points to his calculation showing that the world's nuclear reactors now generating power in 20 nations have so far produced 80,000 pounds of plutonium. Within five years, he estimates that nuclear reactors operating in at least 30 countries will have produced a total of 574,000 pounds of plutonium.

Scientists agree it takes about 20 pounds of plutonium to make a nuclear weapon.

## Rhodesia Forces Slay 20 Africans

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 15 (Reuters).—Twenty persons were killed when African nationalist guerrillas fought a gun battle with security forces in a Rhodesian village, the government announced.

A government communiqué yesterday said that the incident occurred Thursday in the "operational area," usually a reference to the northeast border region.

No details were given and it was not known whether villagers or guerrillas were killed. A government spokesman said only that no members of the security forces were hurt.

## French TV Tax Up

PARIS, June 15 (AP).—French television taxes will go up next year, the Information Ministry has announced. Viewers will have to pay 240 francs (\$60) for color TV sets and 160 francs (\$40) for black-and-white sets.



GIT ALONG LITTLE DOGIE—Moving his herd to pasture for the first time this spring proved to be a problem for this Plainfield, Pa., farmer and motorist—the cattle refused to cross the road until he got a broom and drove them.

## Movement Now Seen in Decline

## Navajos Rebuff U.S. Indian Militant Group

By Ed Meagher

WINDOW ROCK, Ariz. June 15.—The militant American Indian Movement, its prestige and influence declining steadily on Indian reservations, appears to be all but finished.

An indication of its loss of power was the rejection this

month, by the Navajo Tribal Council here, of AIM's application to hold its annual convention on this reservation. The vote was 48 to 0.

Anger and frustration showing on their faces, a half-dozen AIM representatives rose and hurried out of the building. It was a humiliating rejection by America's largest and most powerful tribe and observers predicted that it would lead to erosion of AIM's stature among other Indians.

Actually, AIM had been given almost no chance of winning the vote here.

Three months ago, AIM militants—including non-Navajos—occupied a factory in the reservation town of Shiprock, protesting a layoff of 140 Navajo workers. The occupiers were armed but were not challenged. Nobody was hurt.

Claimed Victory  
After seven days, following negotiations, AIM ended the occupation and claimed it as a victory for the Indians.

It had been less than three years since AIM burst upon the national scene by occupying and sacking the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) building in Washington, and by later occupying the historic village of Wounded Knee on the Ogala Sioux reservation in South Dakota.

But AIM's methods, which in 1972 stirred Indian hopes and awakened a white conscience, aroused only indignation at Shiprock.

The factory was closed, putting more than 500 Navajos out of work and creating an instant economic depression in Shiprock, a town of about 6,000 inhabitants.

The ripple effects—in terms of promoting industrial investments on the reservation—may prove even more depressing.

Plans approved for a shopping center at Shiprock were put aside and other industrial projects un-

der negotiation were deferred indefinitely.

Unemployment on the reservation is about 50 per cent.

Peter MacDonald, the Navajo council's chairman and a dominant figure in the nation's Indian hierarchy, said that when AIM first appeared he saw other Indians felt it might fill a need for a new kind of organization to advocate Indian interests.

"The take-over of the BIA building—that, to me, was somewhat successful," he said. "It shook up things. AIM did its job, disrupting the BIA."

"What Indian leaders around the country should have done at that point was rally behind a program to replace what AIM disrupted."

"But, instead," he said, "they began to discuss whether the occupation was right or wrong. That gave the BIA time to retrench, regroup and to take the initiative, replacing or changing programs as they thought proper. That's the sad part. Since then, everything AIM has tried to do has gone awry."

AIM was city-oriented, led by urban Indians whose activist tactics owed much to militant civil-rights movements.

But its only valid constituency was resident on the reservations. Without substantial reservation support, AIM leaders could speak only for themselves. And, as it turned out, they never quite succeeded in winning over any of the major reservations. However, until the Navajos' vote, AIM had not been repudiated formally.

Los Angeles Times

## U.S., Bonn Units Deny Monitoring Of 2 Politicians

BONN, June 15 (NYT).—The U.S. Embassy and the West German federal government "categorically" denied yesterday that either U.S. or German intelligence agencies had monitored a telephone call between two West German political opposition leaders in October.

A four-page transcript on U.S. Army "agent report" forms, came to light recently.

A West German governmental committee met yesterday to investigate the incident and concluded that the transcript of the conversation was probably put on the "agent report" forms to conceal its true origin, according to the government spokesman Klaus Bolling.

The transcript of an apparently lively and potentially embarrassing conversation between Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democratic Union's candidate to oppose Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in next year's elections, and Kurt Biedenkopf, the party's secretary-general, was sent anonymously to the Hamburg offices of the magazine Stern two weeks ago.

The U.S. Embassy statement yesterday said:

"We can state categorically that the conversation between Mr. Kohl and Mr. Biedenkopf was not monitored by any U.S. authorities. Furthermore, the transcript was not prepared by any U.S. authorities, nor was it ever transmitted to the possession of any U.S. authorities."

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## Danes Change Opinions on EEC

COPENHAGEN, June 15 (AP).—Danish public opinion on membership in the European Economic Community has completely changed since the British voted overwhelmingly to stay in, a survey indicated today.

A poll taken June 12 by the Vilstrup Institute and published in the newspaper Politiken showed that 61 per cent favored continued membership while 31 per cent were against. Eight per cent were undecided.

About a year ago the poll showed 36 per cent for, 47 per cent against and 17 per cent undecided. In March another poll showed 40 per cent for and 43 per cent against.

In the Danish referendum in 1972, the vote was 57 per cent for Denmark joining, 33 per cent against and 10 per cent undecided.

## Sociologists Dispute U.S. Urban Flight

## White Fear of Busing Held Only One Cause

By Barbara Campbell

NEW YORK, June 15 (NYT).—Two sociologists have attacked the findings of a colleague that the prime cause of the flight of whites to the suburbs.

Dr. Robert Green of Michigan State University and Dr. Thomas Pettigrew of Harvard University made the attack at a news conference Friday called by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here. The findings had been made by Dr. James Coleman, a University of Chicago sociologist, after a five-year study of 20 school districts around the country.

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, said that both the civil rights movement and the educational world were "shocked" by Dr. Coleman's findings, which Dr. Green and Dr. Pettigrew termed "premature" and unsubstantiated. Mr. Wilkins said he wondered whether Dr. Coleman was being "used" to "draw the Negro away from the courts" in obtaining integrated education.

## Largest School Districts

In the study, which covered the period between 1968 and 1972, Dr. Coleman analyzed segregation data from 20 of the largest school districts, including New York and Chicago, and compared the information with that from the 50 next largest districts. "Induced integration" his findings indicated, had led to the flight of whites and desegregation.

However, Dr. Coleman did find that integration in smaller cities studied seemed more stable.

In a joint statement Dr. Green and Dr. Pettigrew, both of whom have been used as expert witnesses in a number of desegregation cases, criticized Dr. Coleman for not resolving a "contradiction" in his findings: that small cities appeared unaffected by busing and that larger cities experienced flights of white residents as a result of busing.

They believe Dr. Coleman failed to examine other possible reasons for the decision of whites to move from the cities into the suburbs, such as the economic crisis, the movement of industry from the cities and urban blight.

The causes of white flight, Dr. Green and Dr. Pettigrew said, "are more complex than Dr. Coleman has indicated."

## Democratic Chief Will Not Face Donation Charge

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP).—The Watergate special prosecutor's office says it will not prosecute the Democratic party's national chairman, Robert Strauss, on charges of accepting an illegal \$50,000 campaign contribution because of the statute of limitations.

"We have advised him that we decided not to recommend prosecution," a spokesman for the prosecutor's office said last week. "We based our decision on problems posed by the statute of limitations, not on the merit of the evidence."

Mr. Strauss was notified of the decision by a letter from the prosecutor's office, thus ending weeks of discussion on whether he would be prosecuted for accepting the contribution from the Ashland Oil Co. in 1971. He listed as a miscellaneous donation, thus there was no need to show that the money came from a corporation.

Federal law forbids corporate contributions in federal elections. Ashland pleaded guilty to making an illegal corporate contribution and the company was fined a total of \$50,000 for this and other illegal campaign gifts. Its chairman was fined \$1,000.

## Computer Error Gave N.Y. City, State \$10 Million

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP).—New York City and New York State nearly \$10 million in U.S. medical aid funds to which they were not entitled in 1973 and 1974, a federal audit has discovered.

For at least nine months, welfare costs that should have been met by the city and state were recorded as coming under the federal Medicaid program, a government source said Friday.

The mistake involved payments under the New York State home relief medical assistance program, which is maintained to help persons who do not meet Medicaid requirements.

The source said the error was corrected in August and that the New York State government has begun reimbursing the federal government.

"We're getting the whole thing corrected," he said. "If we decide there is any hint of fraud—and we don't have anything to say so now—we will discuss it with the Justice Department."

## Greek Game Legalized

ATHENS, June 15 (AP).—Koum-kou, Greece's popular card game, has been made legal again after being banned under the former dictatorship. "Time-wasting, financially ruinous and immoral,"

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The decline of the dollar and the pound, this year's leveling off of oil prices, the

abandonment of the "official" price of gold last December, and the continued debate over British membership in the Common Market are among recent developments that were forecast in advance by Hudson Europe, frequently at a time when public opinion was overwhelmingly to the contrary.

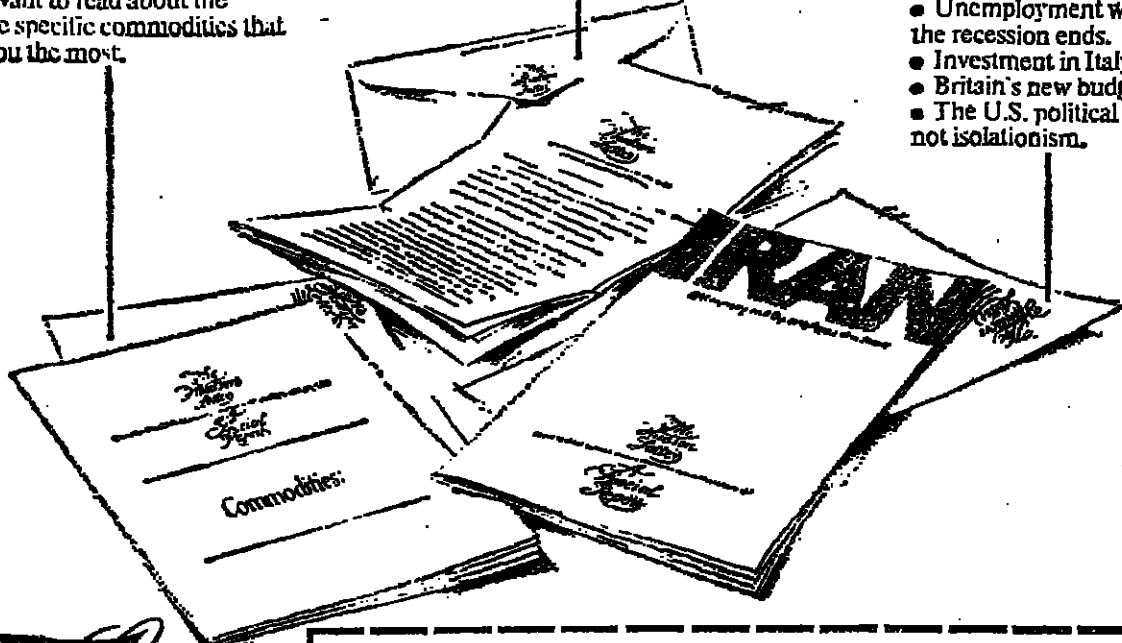
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## Chilean Exiles Adapt to Life In Mexico City

But Constantly Hope For Day of Return

MEXICO CITY, June 15 (UPI)—In a crowded Mexico City cafe, Angel Parra, a Chilean folk singer, strummed a guitar and raised his voice in tribute to the late President Salvador Allende. Not far away, in a low-cost housing complex, Juan Garrido, another exiled Chilean leftist, helped prepare a wall newspaper of recent happenings in Chile. And in the Casa de Chile, an exiled community center, Jose Maria Bulna, worked on a program of events denouncing the Chilean junta.

Almost two years after the coup that toppled Mr. Allende and sent thousands of his supporters into exile, the 1,500 or so Chileans who were received by Mexico continue to live the struggle against the junta as a daily experience.

"Most people have adapted quite well to Mexico," Pedro Vucovic, a former economy minister who now heads the Casa de Chile, said. "But we haven't integrated here. We're almost wary of getting too close to Mexico since we intend to return to Chile soon."

Scattered in homes and jobs across this huge city, most of the exiles have settled into daily routines, learning to deal with the complex Mexican character, to reply in local slang, even to eat spicy Mexican food. They are also unashamedly grateful to the Mexican government for its help and are relieved to be in a Spanish-speaking country that is infinitely more like Chile than the European nations where many of their colleagues live.

Yet, in their leisure time, the Chileans keep together, listening to their own music and eating their own food. And, almost as therapy, they gather under pictures of Mr. Allende or hostile cartoons of the junta president, Gen. Augusto Pinochet, to relive their past experiences, analyze conditions in Chile and talk about the day when they will return.

But even with the generous help of the Mexican government, life has not been easy for the exiles. Most arrive here either from long asylum in a foreign embassy or detention in a concentration camp, without any belongings and often without their families. Some go straight to a hospital for treatment of physical ailments, while many eventually require psychiatric attention to help them recover from their experiences in Chile and the cultural shock of being transferred overnight from detention in the Chilean countryside to freedom in Mexico City.

"Some of the exiled women that I have treated have been in terrible physical and psychological condition," a leading Mexican gynecologist said. "Some were repeatedly raped by guards in the prison camps and they're completely shattered by the experience."

Many of the children also required medical attention on their arrival here. "My two-year-old son is going to a psychiatrist because he had to watch me being tortured," a woman who was recently freed from Santiago's Tres Alamos camp said.

The exiles usually spend their first few weeks in Mexico in a hotel before being transferred to small apartments in a low-cost housing complex in the district of Ixtapalapa. They then face the problem of finding jobs in a city where the unemployment rate exceeds 30 per cent.

## Amin Wants U.K. To Send Minister To Bar Execution

KAMPALA, June 15 (UPI)—President Idi Amin said yesterday that Britain must send a high-ranking minister to Uganda if London wants to save the life of a Briton sentenced to death before a firing squad for alleged treason.

In a further toughening of his position in the case of university lecturer Dennis Hill, Gen. Amin said he would refuse to accept any messages from London unless they were delivered by either the foreign secretary or the defense minister personally.

Radio Uganda also quoted the general as saying that a British military mission, including Gen. Donald Nott, who was formerly Gen. Amin's commanding officer in the Africa Rifles, must also come to Uganda to sign an agreement providing Kampala with British military spare parts.

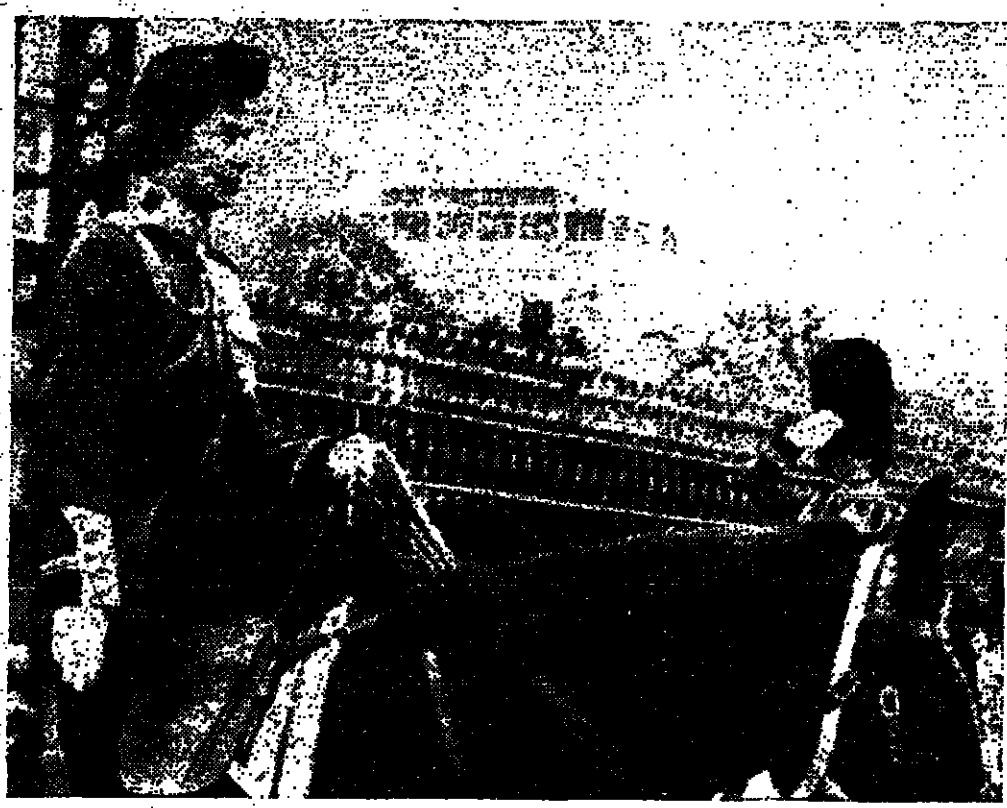
Mr. Hill, 61, was sentenced to death for treason because he called Gen. Amin a "villainous tyrant." The general offered to spare his life if Britain agreed to six conditions within a 10-day deadline. These included the supply of spare parts.

## Bus Crash in Austria Kills 21, Injures 22

KLAGENFURT, Austria, June 15 (Reuters).—A bus packed with elderly persons plunged 40 meters down a mountainside today, killing 21 and injuring 22.

One of the survivors said the brakes on the bus had begun to smoke after several hours of mountain driving.

He said the driver, Josef Ramacher, 47, shouted "Jump out. The brakes have failed" just before the bus left the road. The driver was among those killed.



FAMILY AFFAIR—Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, saluting his mother, Queen Elizabeth II, at the Trooping the Color ceremony in London Saturday, marking the Queen's official birthday. It was the first time the prince took official part in the ceremony. He is a colonel of the Welsh Guards.

## News Analysis

## Taiwanese Expect Major Changes in 5 Years

By Don Oberdorfer

TAIPEI, June 15 (UPI)—The ebb tide of U.S. power around the rim of China has produced dramatic changes in Saigon, Phnom Penh, Bangkok, Manila and other Asian points but the closest and most exposed of all—the "other China" on this island bastion 100 miles offshore—seems strangely unaffected on the surface. Public and private confidence are high and there is little indication of the intense concern evident elsewhere in the region.

The death April 5 of Chiang Kai-shek, the president and father figure of the Nationalist government here, has not led to the readjustment in policy or goals which many had expected. The aging leader had passed operating power three years ago to his Russian-educated son, Premier Chiang Ching-kuo, and thus the transition had already taken place.

A subsurface shift in attitudes since a visit here in September may be a harbinger of things to come. The most striking manifestation was the statement, heard from ethnic Taiwanese, natives of the mainland and foreigners in close touch with them—that some fundamental external or internal change may occur within five years. Nobody could explain why this date is being mentioned. "Five years" may be shorthand for the relatively near but indefinite future.

### Possible Changes

There seems no clear consensus of what the change might be—some mention a mainland takeover, some mention internal changes leading to ethnic Taiwan control. The significant thing is that last fall hardly anyone suggested the present structure might be impermanent.

Sometimes within the next five years it is entirely likely—indeed probable—that the United States will complete the normalization process with Peking begun by former President Richard Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in 1971-72. This does not appear to be the big event people are wondering about, for in large degree it has been accepted privately as almost inevitable and thus discounted. The public has been subtly prepared by a major "self-reliance" campaign earlier this year.

The sense of adversity surmounted—of having absorbed or deflected shocks without dire consequences—is part of the reason for the island's present calm.

## Junta to Stand Trial in Athens

ATHENS, June 15 (Reuters).—The leaders of the military junta which ruled Greece for seven months until last July will go on trial before an Athens court this summer, Justice Minister Constantine Stefanakis said last night.

There had been speculation here that the trial might be held on an island to avoid demonstrations by students against the defendants.

Sources said that the trial would begin in the third week of July. The 21 leading members of the junta have been remanded on high treason charges.

## L'Humanité Criticizes Poles' View of Giscard

PARIS, June 15 (Reuters).—The French Communist daily newspaper, L'Humanité, has criticized the Polish press for allegedly overpraising President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in commentary on his June 17-20 visit to Poland.

"We do not understand why Warsaw newsmen present the French government's international policies as a model for peaceful coexistence," L'Humanité commented. "The development of peaceful coexistence... does not necessarily come out of confusion or illusion."

## Paris Editor Dies of Injuries, A Victim of Bombers' Error

PARIS, June 15 (UPI)—A French editor, Bernard Cabanes, died yesterday in a bombing that appeared to be a case of mistaken identity and that heightened tension over a French newspaper strike.

Mr. Cabanes, 41, heard a noise outside his suburban Paris apartment early Friday. As he was opening the door a bomb exploded. He died 24 hours later of shock, multiple internal injuries and loss of blood.

Mr. Cabanes was a high-ranking editor at Agence France-Presse. Another Bernard Cabanes, 51, is managing editor of Paris's 800,000-circulation daily *Libération*. The 1,280 printers there have been holding a strike since May 5 over the dismissal of 200 of them on economic grounds.

Mr. Cabanes joined AFP in Algeria in 1961. He was sent to Hanoi in 1967 and was the only Western news representative in North Vietnam. He returned to Paris in 1968.

### Confusion of Names

The other Bernard Cabanes told police the incident was "catastrophic." "The fact that we had the same name," he said, "had cost him some trouble in the past. He once was arrested in my place by the Algerian police and, when we saw each other afterward, we joked about it."

Henri Krasucki, an official of the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor (CGT), to which the striking printers belong, said Mr. Cabanes was "the victim of a gross provocation aimed at the workers."

The police said they were convinced that the same person had placed bombs at the homes of André Bergeron, secretary-general of the Workers Force union, and Mr. Cabanes. Members of a union affiliated with Workers Force have been printing the *Parisien Libéré* while the CGT union is on strike. No one was hurt in the explosion at the Bergeron home.

### Leftist Role Seen

Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski said yesterday he believed the attack was the work of extreme leftists.

"I don't believe the printing workers are responsible, although they have also begun resorting to violence, stopping trucks and beating up drivers," he said.

The printers occupying the *Parisien Libéré* were ordered to evacuate the plant by noon last Wednesday but they barricaded themselves in behind rolls of newspaper.

The police have been expected to enter the building at any time but Mr. Poniatowski has so far taken no action. The printers' union has called for



Bernard Cabanes

stoppages at all Paris newspapers if the police act against the strikers.

The interior minister said in a radio interview today that the strikers were seeking "Portugualization" of the French press, an apparent reference to the closure of the Portuguese Socialist newspaper *República* after Communist printers insisted on the appointment of a new editor.

Mr. Poniatowski added that legal conditions were not right at the moment for the police to intervene. He said he wanted to leave the parties concerned "face to face."

## Protest Is Ended At Swiss A-Site

KAISERAUGST, Switzerland, June 15 (AP).—Swiss demonstrators who had camped at a planned nuclear power plant site since April 1, have ended their occupation as part of an agreement for government talks on the issue.

Groups of youngsters removed flagpoles, tents and makeshift barracks Friday from the area near Basel where a consortium of Swiss and German utility groups plans to build a power station worth \$680 million.

The "Nonviolent Action Kaiseraugst" group opposes the plant and plans for eight others on Swiss, German and French territory within 31 miles of Basel. The protesters want experts to determine if there would be damaging effects from such a concentration of plants and a plebiscite on the Kaiseraugst station, which has been approved by the government.

## THE NIGERIAN ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY, MINES AND AGRICULTURE

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The tour will also take the mission to:

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The 62 Delegates are drawn from the first cadre of businesses in Nigeria and will represent various interests including Insurance, Commerce, Finance, Tourism, Manufacturing and Agricultural Industry. The objective is to establish new business contacts and to examine the possibility of joint ventures and agencies with European entrepreneurs. If you are interested to meet delegates and discuss new business prospects contact:

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## The CIA Inquiry

In the aftermath of Vietnam and Watergate, this nation's public institutions are being profoundly re-examined and reappraised. It is now the Central Intelligence Agency that is the focus of attention. The Rockefeller Commission's report released last week and the House and Senate investigations now under way make it certain that the inquiry will proceed for many months.

Although the revelations are disturbing, the fact that they are aired is reassuring and uniquely American. Other nations, even those that are free and self-governing, do not open wide so many closet doors of their foreign intelligence services. These controversies and investigations are a testament to the inherent vigor of this nation's freedom. Under the chairmanship of Vice-President Rockefeller, a panel composed mostly of former high-ranking government officials has looked into the activities of the CIA within the United States and submitted a notably candid and critical report. Some of the illegal excesses engaged in by the agency such as the interception of mail between this country and the Soviet Union and the occasional ventures into wiretapping and electronic "bugging" might have been guessed at. They cannot be condoned but their motivation is at least comprehensible, involving as it does potential foreign intelligence.

Much harder to understand was the willingness of the CIA to delve into the activities of antiwar demonstrators, student radicals, and dissident blacks. Since the law creating the CIA clearly forbids the exercise of any "police, subpoena, or law-enforcement powers or internal security functions," Operation Chaos—as the agency dubbed this venture—was wholly illegal from the outset. The rationale pressed upon the agency first by President Johnson and even more insistently by President Nixon was to discover possible links between domestic dissidents and foreign, especially Communist, countries. Plausible though it was, this was unquestionably an assignment for the Federal Bureau

of Investigation. The only acceptable role for the CIA was to supply to the FBI such information on the foreign relationships of domestic radicals as came to the attention of its overseas offices. Instead, the CIA embarked in 1967 on an ambitious and steadily proliferating investigation of American citizens and organizations.

President Ford originally extended the life of the Rockefeller commission by two months to permit it to investigate the CIA's alleged involvement in assassination plots against certain foreign leaders. For reasons that remain obscure, Mr. Ford abruptly suppressed this section of the Rockefeller report and handed the painfully embarrassing topic to the House and Senate committees to explore further.

The Rockefeller commission urges strengthening the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board and establishing in Congress a joint committee on intelligence, a reform proposed by Senator Mansfield twenty years ago and supported then and since by this newspaper. The commission also proposes budgetary, auditing, and legal reforms that would make it easier for Congress and the President to control all aspects of the CIA's work. Essentially, however, the commission recommends naming good people to run the CIA and then watching them closely.

Simplistic as this sounds, there is probably no better answer. Even in this era of détente, an alert intelligence-gathering agency is a necessary instrument in the making of foreign policy. If perilous world conditions compel a measure of secrecy and if the records of recent presidents show that they cannot be trusted to prevent abuse of authority by the CIA, the circle of responsibility has to be widened to include a joint committee of Congress; and the CIA's internal checks and balances have to be strengthened. However, in a democracy as in all other forms of government, there is no foolproof system against human folly.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Angola's Last Chance?

President Kenyatta is about to attempt his second mediation in six months at a meeting in Kenya of the leaders of the three liberation organizations whose bitter rivalries threaten to plunge Angola into a civil war even before it achieves independence from Portugal later this year. This may be the last chance to head off a bloody conflict with tribal and racial overtones and dangerous potential for great-power involvement.

Mr. Kenyatta's earlier effort produced the initial agreement among Holden Roberto of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), Agostinho Neto of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), and Jonas Savimbi of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). That pact led promptly to a pact with Portugal, setting up a provisional government and a timetable for independence.

Mediation will be more difficult this time. Some 1,300 Angolans have been killed in armed clashes, mainly between FNLA and MPLA, since the three groups set up headquarters and brought troops into Luanda in January. No progress has been made toward an integrated army with equal contingents from each of the three. Though all three leaders have tried to span ethnic divisions, the mass support of each is rooted in a regional tribal group.

About 500 whites are leaving Angola daily, badly damaging an already limping economy, and Portugal says more than half the total

white population—estimated at around 400,000—now wants to depart.

International aspects of the struggle are of even greater concern than tribal-racial differences. FNLA troops are now being trained by Peking Chinese in Zaïre, where Mr. Roberto gets powerful support from his brother-in-law, Zaïre's President Mobutu; he is also regarded as Washington's favorite. Mr. Neto's foreign backing comes from the Soviet bloc, radical African governments and some members of Portugal's ruling Armed Forces Movement. Only Mr. Savimbi has no major external support—a short-term liability but possibly a long-run asset for him and UNITA.

Faced with alarming disintegration, Portugal last month reluctantly ordered its troops—in the process of disengaging from Angola—to move back in and restore order, a decision that opened a new split in the Armed Forces Movement. Some Portuguese soldiers mutinied in Lisbon when ordered to Angola to reinforce the peacekeeping troops, an indication of the dimensions of the job faced by the authorities and army commanders on the scene.

The dimensions of President Kenyatta's task are equally formidable. He faces extremely difficult political problems of his own in Kenya, but if he can help defuse a situation all too reminiscent of the former Belgian Congo in 1960, Africa and the entire international community will be heavily in his debt.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Mrs. Gandhi Humbled

India has twice humbled its Prime Minister in recent days in a stunning reaffirmation of liberty under law by the world's largest—and most troubled—democracy.

At a time of growing economic and social distress throughout India, it is not surprising that Indira Gandhi's faltering and increasingly arbitrary leadership should be challenged. What is noteworthy is that political protest in India so far has been largely channeled through peaceful democratic institutions—the courts and the polls—where Mrs. Gandhi took her chances and lost.

By appearing in her own defense before the court which has now convicted her of election law violations, Mrs. Gandhi properly acknowledged the principle that no one in a truly free society can be above the law. If the court's findings are upheld by the Supreme Court to which she has appealed,

the Prime Minister is bound by the same principle to accept the verdict which requires her retirement from office.

Sycophants have urged Mrs. Gandhi to cling to office on the ground that her services are indispensable to the nation. That argument has been demolished by the returns from state elections in Gujarat, where the Prime Minister's party was soundly trounced. Though the judgment of the court was based on narrow and relatively minor violations of law, the electoral returns reflect a far more sweeping and serious public indictment of Mrs. Gandhi and her followers for misrule and corruption, and strong sentiment for new leadership. Mrs. Gandhi's days in office appear to be numbered.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 15, 1900

WASHINGTON—Admiral George Dewey in an interview last night formally withdrew from the candidacy for the Presidency. "Yes, I certainly would like to be President, but I would never enter a scramble for it. Presidents are not chosen by the people but by a few political leaders. I don't have the respect of the politicians, but I do have the affection of the people and that is enough honor for me."

### Fifty Years Ago

June 15, 1925

PARIS—Mr. Ford Maddox Ford, the well-known writer, will give a lecture tomorrow evening on "Young American Literature" at 5 Rue du Cherche-Midi. "Au Sacre du Printemps," the play in which Miss Nina Hammett is now holding a private rehearsal. In addition to Mr. Ford's lecture, to which the public is invited, Mr. George Antheil will give a piano recital featuring some works by modern composers.



## A Chat With Giscard

By James Reston

PARIS—The President of France, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, says he worries about the economic problems of the world but is even more concerned about the failure of the political leaders of the principal industrial nations to get together and talk seriously about them.

In a conversation with my wife and me at the Elysee Palace the other day, he said it was easy to live in Paris or Washington and not see the dimensions of the present "crisis of capitalism." But from the outside, he added, it was clear on the record that the capitalist countries seemed absolutely unable to manage their economic and monetary situations.

We have common problems of inflation and unemployment, he said, our currencies are erratic, our prospects for economic growth are certainly not what they were, the spirit of cooperation is disappearing, and what is fascinating, he added, is not the crisis itself—we will always have crises, he said—but that "we never have a serious conversation among the great capitalist leaders to say what we do now."

### Periodic Meetings

He was asked why, then, he opposed the proposal by Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada at Brussels the other day for periodic meetings of the NATO heads of government to discuss these wider questions.

For two reasons, he replied, one technical and the other more substantive. France did not regard NATO as being responsible for the coordination of these wider policies. It was an organization of defense, located in Western Europe and the Atlantic, and did not have the "adequate competence" to discuss the organization of the economic and financial world.

That was the technical objection. The substantive point was that it was impossible to go to

a meeting of 17 countries or more and discuss in the open such delicate and fundamental questions. It was a waste of time, he said. The question had to be discussed between people having major responsibilities, like the United States—a matter of conversation between a very few people and almost on a private level.

He was asked whether this did not amount to a revival of General de Gaulle's proposal for a "direction" of the principal Atlantic powers to consult on major world questions. Did he agree with that De Gaulle suggestion when it was originally made? Well, frankly, yes, he replied.

Would he favor it now? It would be difficult, he said, for the situation was different and Japan now had to be considered. But yes, he would favor practical, real, and continuing discussions among the leaders of the capitalist nations to stop the drift. The form of the consultation was not important, but the substance was vital.

President Giscard talked about many other things—the Middle East, the political crisis in Portugal and the rest of southern Europe, the severe economic crisis in Britain, the human factor in politics, and the world beyond Franco, Tito, Brezhnev, Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai—but he kept coming back to a major theme.

### U.S. Shortcomings

While calm and courteous, he kept referring to what he regarded as the shortcomings of the United States. He criticized the huge U.S. budget deficit. He thought it was strange that the most important economic country in the world had no economic leader in the government. It was unbelievable, he remarked.

Also, he felt, he said, that there was now a shift of the center of world problems from the industrialized world toward the Third World. The truly significant

things of the next 30 years, marking the course of political and social evolution, he predicted, would take place not in the industrial countries but in the developing countries.

And here, he insisted, France, with her long colonial experience, had an important role to play. He was surprised, he said, that this was not at all felt in the United States—not at all. Kissinger was "very bright," Giscard said, but even he didn't see this coming role for France.

Was there, then, a deeper disunity at the root of the economic crisis? he was asked. What was the unifying spirit or thought of the West, if any?

He replied that there was one unifying thought, which was freedom. But freedom, he said, means a certain "structure of self-discipline." Freedom means freedom to be divided, to be antagonistic toward one another.

Other countries also lacked common beliefs, he said. But they had common tasks. China had the task to build a new society. Algeria and Chile had the task to organize themselves, but our societies in the West were organized and our beliefs were not the sort that bring people together but tend to put them apart.

He talked on into the twilight, eloquently, gracefully, somehow more presidential and comfortable in his beautiful palace this year than last. But it was rather sad, calling paradoxically for the leadership of the United States, which he had so often rejected in the past.

## In Korea, a Strategy For a Short, Violent War

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

ON THE DMZ WESTERN FRONT. South Korea. To deter or defeat a Communist attack from North Korea, a strategy has been devised avoiding the horrors of Vietnam—a war of attrition and heavy U.S. casualties—but briefly requiring massive U.S. firepower.

Communist forces heading down Western invasion routes for Seoul would be hit by nearly a thousand daily air sorties, including devastating B-52 raids, using the most sophisticated non-nuclear technology. Infantry would then clean up decimated North Korean forces, but with U.S. troops in reserve and not heavily engaged. The goal: A short, violent war lasting little more than a week with few U.S. casualties—the only kind of foreign war the U.S. people or Congress are willing to support.

But in the wake of the Indochina debacle, senior South Korean generals are privately skeptical that the U.S. will support even this and fear a U.S. pullout inviting a Communist attack quite likely to succeed. That, in turn, would end all remaining U.S. influence in East Asia, with ominous implications for Japan and the world.

forced concrete near the DMZ. But the heart of Hollingsworth's strategy is firepower, not manpower.

Once the invading Communists come through the mountain passes, Hollingsworth plans a murderous torrent of fire to destroy them in the DMZ. But outgunned ROK troops under his command are supported by only 78 battalions of artillery, compared to 130 battalions normally for an equivalent number of U.S. troops—a telling indictment of U.S. military aid here over 22 years. There is only one substitute for artillery: Massive U.S. firepower, including B-52s that terrified enemy ground troops in Indochina.

### Skepticism

Directing operations at An Loe in 1972 without any artillery, Hollingsworth used B-52s to destroy five North Vietnamese divisions. In Korea, his plan is for five days to immobilize the enemy and another four days for infantry mop-up—a nine-day war. But the U.S. 2d Division, the last American infantry in Korea, would be pulled from the front line to a reserve position once the warning of invasion came.

As we traveled the western DMZ in a helicopter, Hollingsworth's plan looked feasible. There is no triple-canopy jungle as in Vietnam to shield a massive 130-mm artillery. Allied air control would doom tanks on single-lane mountain roads. Laser technology can destroy artillery in Y-shaped bunkers.

Yet, in private, ROK generals seem skeptical. Their collective memory is of a wholly unexpected assault by North Korea in 1950, capturing Seoul in two days and by Communist China in 1951. U.S. generals are confident, however, of at least a 48-hour advance warning and up to six days. Indeed, the true fear by the ROK military seems spawned by Vietnam: Will the President of the United States really commit his forces here? Will he do it in time?

The hard truth is that U.S. help is absolutely imperative. Besides being outnumbered 3 to 1 in aircraft, the South Koreans lack both communications equipment and experienced officers for coordinating land-air operations. Moreover, the 2d Division, though in a reserve role with its weapons, is armed with 1,500 Katuskas "South Korean army fillers," is vital psychologically. Its withdrawal would be a signal for both North and South Korea.

Marshal Kim Il Sung could seize the opportune moment to strike either signs of U.S. military withdrawal or widespread political disturbances in the South. But President Park's stern measures to prevent disturbances provide ammunition for Americans who want military withdrawal from Asia. Consequently, the strategy for a short, violent war is inescapably linked to South Korean internal politics.

## Tightrope Over an Abyss

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON—At this moment Harold Wilson is still walking a tightrope between the left wing of his own party, backed by a few powerful trade unions, and a right wing, hesitantly supported during the present crisis by most Conservative and Liberal members of Parliament. And the Prime Minister, who has so far proven more agile as an acrobat than effective as a leader, will have to make up his mind which way to swing. The tightrope is starting to quiver.

Wilson relied on nationwide mass support of the opposition parties in an extra-parliamentary referendum on the Common Market where the Labor left was soundly defeated. And, in the past, he has accepted the help of their MPs to defeat excessive cuts by the defense budget, demanded by far-out Laborites.

The question now facing him is whether to jeopardize the unity of his party, a traditionalist bulwark of social reformers, workers and intellectual theorists, or to jeopardize the future of Britain by papering over divisions and again caving in to the left. The latter is represented by the so-called Tribune group of 70 deputies whose views on inflation and economics are more dogmatic than pragmatic.

### Tribune Group

When, in the wake of the landslide vote on Europe—which spurned the Labor left's cautionary advice—Wilson tentatively approached the furnace of decision, he was swiftly burned. The Tribune group protested curbs on the power of its main ministerial representatives. Simultaneously Roy Jenkins, Wilson's chief moderate backer, threatened to resign if the Prime Minister got too timid. To date, therefore, Wilson is continuing to temporize.

A consensus seems to exist in Britain favoring a practical, non-ideological course, lowering the inflation rate and reducing the steady borrowing and negative balance of payments. Not even the Tories now demand a reduction in personal income taxes while the nation is in trouble and, as their leader, Margaret Thatcher, says, they don't feel it desirable to "pursue the god of growth wadly." They do nevertheless want to halt nationalizations, and should they regain

power, would cancel Labor's new wealth tax.

For their own part, responsible Labor ministers are determined to cut inflation by holding down sterling wage increases and—despite their own leftist opponents—encouraging investment in private industry. Indeed they even threatened to bring down expenditures for social benefits which is anathema to the Tribune group. On these points there would seem to be nonparty backing to a degree comparable with the recent referendum vote on "Europe."

Everyone wants to know whether Wilson will cease being the man-in-the-middle seeking to compromise differences among virtually all factions. Will he start using boldly and effectively the power he recently gained by clever and subtle political manipulations?

### A Transition

A time comes in the life of every successful politician when he must become a statesman: can Wilson meet the challenge? Sometimes a prime minister must lead the mob, not follow it. Above all, the transition of "flaming June." Britain is a tranquil, happy country. One is struck by nonchalant youngsters lolling in the parks, bustling families riding northward on crowded but comfortable trains, gaffers picnicking with their grandchildren beside Derbyshire streams.

There is a quality of English life that has been preserved through wars, depressions, and social change. If that quality can be protected through the existing crisis it will be a great achievement.

Until now the pace of reform has been modest but steady. Considerable old feudal landholdings, accumulated wealth and social privilege still remain; but no more hereditary titles are being created; life peers come from more varied origins, and the student body of the best universities is far more meritocratic than aristocratic (as it had been before the war).

To safeguard this gradually changing society and permit its evolution along peculiarly English ways will not be easy. Already even the Labor leadership foresees unemployment of around one million by the year's end.

Beset by rising prices and falling productivity stimulated by a flabby "social contract" that has shown itself to be an inflation machine, Britain has replaced Italy as the sick man of Europe. Self-confidence in national efficiency is required to restore internal morale and external investment.

The quintessential requisite right now is political leadership; and only Wilson has the answer. Is he prepared to act decisively and risk endangering Labor party unity for the sake of Britain's national well-being, or vice versa? That is the question.







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**May 1978**

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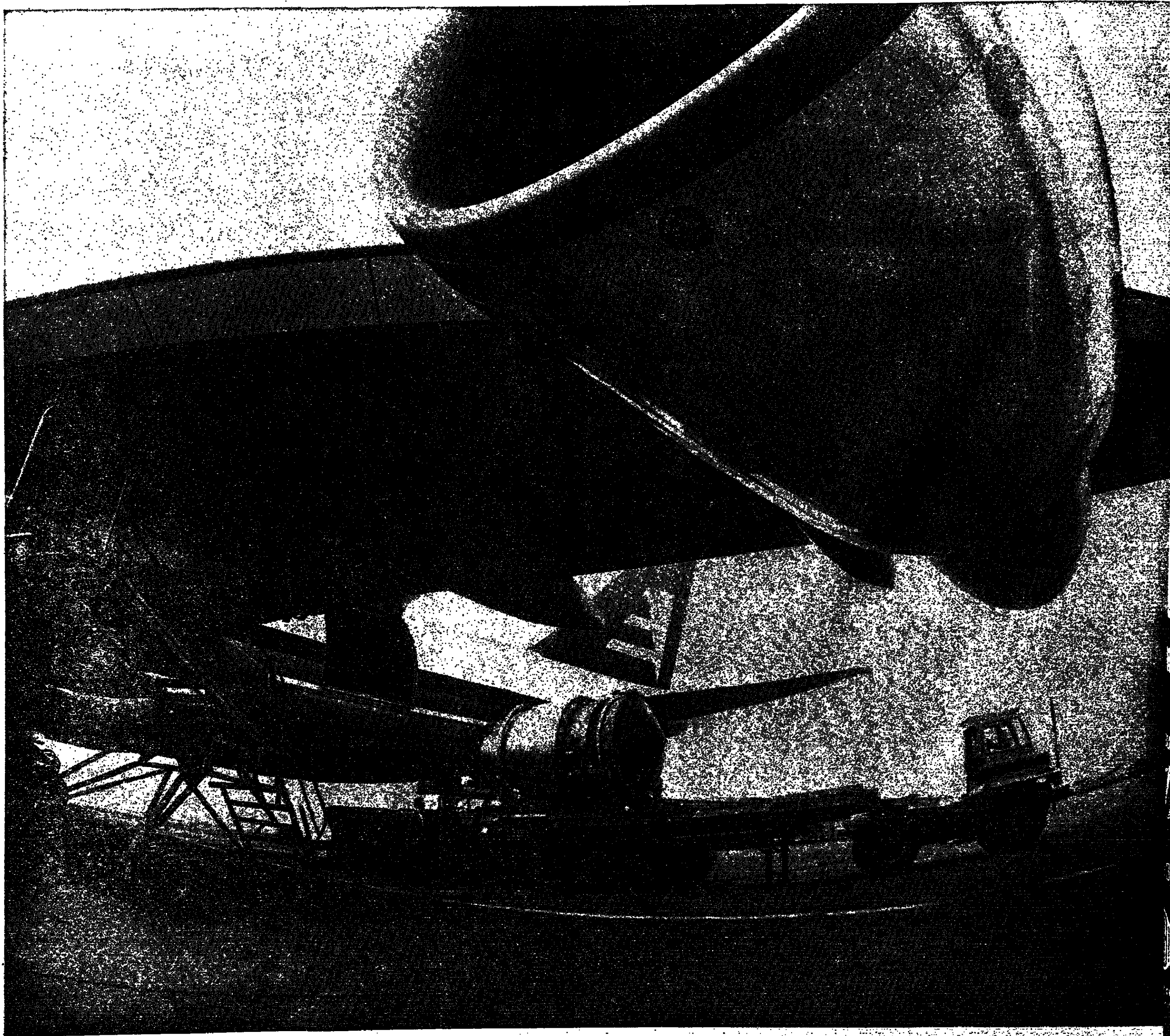
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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.

Pearson, Harding & Pearson	N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited	Somerset Mortgage & Co. Limited
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TABLE 1. *Salmonella* serotypes and phage types isolated from the broiler flocks



**By FILL Wenz**

	C	F		C	F		
MILGARTV	23	77	Cloudy	MALDEN	24	76	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	14	37	Rain	MILAN	29	84	Cloudy
BARCELONA	23	73	Cloudy	MOSCOW	23	73	Cloudy
BATENS	26	82	Rain	MOSCOW	71	85	Cloudy
BEIRUT	24	79	Clear	MUNICH	23	77	Cloudy
BELGRADE	26	81	Overcast	NEW YORK	83	76	Cloudy
BOMBAY	24	78	Overcast	PARIS	28	69	Overcast
BREUSSEL	16	61	Showers	SARLO	11	33	Overcast
BUDAPEST	28	82	Rain	PARIS	20	69	Overcast
BURSA	27	80	Clear	SEATTLE	23	53	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	23	73	Cloudy	ROME	23	73	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	14	37	Cloudy	SOFIA	27	72	Cloudy
LA COR. DEL SOL	27	77	Cloudy	ST. LOUIS	17	72	Cloudy
DUBLIN	23	73	Cloudy	TEHRAN	10	66	Fair
DUNBURGH	16	61	Cloudy	THE AYV	34	92	Cloudy
FLORENCE	26	79	Cloudy	TUNIS	24	81	Clear
FRANKFURT	23	73	Rain	VENICE	23	77	Cloudy
GENEVA	21	71	Clear	VIENNA	28	82	Clear
HELSINKI	11	37	Storm	WARSAW	19	66	Clear
HONG KONG	21	71	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	23	73	Fair
AS PALMA	23	73	Clear	ZURICH	19	66	Cloudy
LONDON	18	63	Cloudy				
LYON	16	63	Showers				
MANHATTAN	20	39	Cloudy				

(Tee-terdn's readings at U.S. Canadian and 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

**Closing Prices June 13, 1975**

## UNCERTAIN PASSAGE

# CHESS

**By Robert By**

The future will decide who has earned in estimating this defense—I or the chess world."

These are the defiant words of the famous German grandmaster, Sieghart Tarrasch, 1862-1934, about his pet Tarrasch defense to the queen's gambit. In his own time, Tarrasch was considered old-fashioned in preferring the kind of open piece play at the expense of the isolated QP to which his defense gives rise.

At that time the "chess world" meant the pupils of the world champion, Wilhelm Steinitz, 1836-1900, who had emerged to dominate tournament and match play by following the master's strictures on pawn weaknesses. Moreover, the players of today are still basically Steinizian in outlook, while incorporating much from the hypermoderns and some from the post-World War II Soviet dynamic school.

### Spassky to the Rescue

Yet, surprisingly, the Tarrasch defense rides higher now than ever and Boris Spassky is the man responsible for its new upsurge. He took it out of mothballs to spring it on Tigran Petrosian in their 1969 tie match and was so successful with it that it is no longer an oddity in major tournaments.

Surely crusty old Tarrasch would have been delighted with the course of the encounter between Miguel Quinteros, Argentine grandmaster, and Larry Christiansen, an American master, in round three of the Plain Dealer international tournament in Cleveland. Christiansen obtained an enduring initiative out of the Tarrasch defense and sharply ran Quinteros to ground.

After 10... B-B4, a standard position in the Tarrasch was reached in which Black's mobility is reasonable compensation for the sacrificed pawn. However, Quinteros's 11 P-OR3, preparing to solidify his queenside pawns,

was too slow—White m played the sharper 11 B-followed by 12 R-B1.

Cutting with a two-edged sword, Christiansen b down on the king post with 11... B-K5 and ... Q-Q4 and put the que side pawns under siege by ... P-QN3: 14 PxP, PxP, exchange 16... BxR: 17 b stripped the white king c valuable defender and Ch Christiansen weakened t King further by the adva 21... P-R4 and 23... P.

### Equestrian Bondage

To stop the threat 25 B-R5; 26 N-B2, N-K6, win the exchange. Quinteros t the weakened 25 P-KN5 after 27... Q-B4, it's only a matter of two m before he had to lose. KNP. Meanwhile, Chri sen achieved a killing l on the position with knights after 28... N-N4.

The exchange of queen move 31 and the remov a pair of knights at the laring move enabled Ch iansen to force the gain decisive pawn by 33... N-B5. After his 36... P the only way to contig fight would have b 37 PxP, when Quinteros lowed 37... P-Q7, he done for.

There was no defens Christiansen's 39... P (40 N-K3; B-Q5; 41 N BxR; 42 NxN, B-Q5; 43 N Rxp; 44 BxP, R-R5 to mate), so Quinteros resig

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT

White Quinteros	Black Christiansen	White Quinteros	Black Christiansen	White Quinteros	Black Christiansen
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	15 B-Q2	N-K4	29 Q-Q3	Q-R7
2 P-QB4	P-K3	16 N-K1	BxB	30 Q-K4	Q-R7
3 P-OR3	P-Q4	17 NxB	KR-Q1	31 N-T/2 Q3	QxN
4 B-B4	B-B4	18 N-K4	Q-R5	32 B-Q3	NxN
5 PxP	KPxP	19 N-N/3	N-N3	33 B-Q4	BxP
6 N-B3	N-B3	20 P-B3	N-Q4	34 B-B4	BxP
7 Q-O	B-K2	21 Q-N3	P-R4	35 N-B2	B-B6
8 N-B3	O-O	22 K-R1	Q-K3	36 R-EN1	P-Q2
9 P-B2	P-Q2	23 Q-K2	P-R5	37 B-R5	Q-R7
10 N-OR4	B-B4	24 P-N4	P-R5	38 R-Q3	BxB
11 P-OR3	B-K5	25 P-KN3	N-R5	39 P-R	N-N
12 P-ON4	Q-Q4	26 R-P2	N-N7	Resigns	
13 N-B2	Q-N3	27 P-R5	N-N7		
14 PxP	P-Q3	28 N-N1	N-N7		



# Borg Tops Vilas to Retain French Title



Bjorn Borg readies a forehand on his way to French title.

## Women's Crown Again Goes to Chris Evert

By Fred Tupper

PARIS, June 15 (UPI)—Bjorn Borg of Sweden out Guillermo Vilas of Argentina to retain the French tennis title today for the second straight year, after falling two weeks ago to retain his crown in Italy.

Inconspicuously, just before match time, the Association of Tennis Professionals had passed around its latest world ranking, with Vilas No. 3 and Borg No. 4 behind Jimmy Connors and Ken Rosewall.

"I think I was a little surprised. I had a good day and played very well," Borg said later. "I have seen Guillermo much better and maybe he was nervous. He missed so many easy shots."

Borg, 19, was magnificent. He plays at two speeds on clay and today he was in high gear. With his cramped forehand, the Swede holds the ball on the racket until the last second, disguising its direction, and every muscle in his body seems to be at war with every other.

It took him a time to warm up. He held service to lead 2-1 and in the next three games, service was broken. Borg going to 4-3 as Vilas double-faulted on game point, holding service and then swinging that double-handed backhand clear to break Vilas at love for the set in 25 minutes.

Much more was expected from the 22-year-old Vilas. He shot

to the top in Australia last winter with victories in the Commercial Union Grand Prix and Masters. He slammed two forehands down the line and hit a third that died in the red dust and then broke Borg at love. He drove Borg around the court, saving a game point and then rocketing a forehand down the line to 2-0. He was quickly at 3-1 and then stopped dead.

In an irresistible streak, the Swede took seven games in a row. Everything came off and the vital point came at 3-4, 40-30, Vilas rushing in and Borg coolly hoisting a lob over his head and eventually winning that game. The quickly organized Swedish cheering section exploded. Borg now had two sets and was leading 2-0 in the third after giving a margin of 11 points to the Argentinian.

The rest seemed a formality. Borg was at 5-1 now and match point, the sold-out crowd apathetic.

Vilas sneaked a drop shot over the net and cheers erupted. He had that game and broke Borg to love on the next to 2-5, then held his own service to 4-5.

There have been times recently when the Swede has faltered. Serving, he reached 40 love and still couldn't do it. In the up-roar, Vilas hit a forehand down the line, watched Borg hit his long and then bang noth "over the end. Four match points saved. Sadly Vilas's backhand drifted into the alley and Borg threw his racket skyward and the men embraced.

"I got a little tired there when he came back," Borg said. "We are such close friends that it's a bit difficult. You have to try and hate him on court."

American Chris Evert, winner over Martina Navratilova of Czechoslovakia for the French women's championship yesterday, paired with her today to win 6-3, 6-2, over Olga Morozova of the Soviet Union and American Julie Anthony.

Tomás Koch of Brazil paired with Floella Bonicelli of Peru to win 6-4, 7-6, over Jaime Filoli of Chile and Pam Teeguarden of Los Angeles in the mixed doubles.

Saturday Match

Yesterday, it took all of Chris Evert's composure to come back from a first-set hammering and retain her French title with a 2-6, 6-1, victory over Navratilova. Evert beat Adriano Panatta of Italy, 6-4, 1-6, 7-5, 6-4, and Vilas beat Eddie Dibbs, the No. 11 American, 6-1, 6-4, 1-6, 6-1, in the men's semifinals.

Evert won the first game and then was overwhelmed. Forever changing the net, Navratilova took 14 points running and shortly was at 5-1. There seemed little that Evert could do. Her touch was off and she was not taking the ball on the rise. Straining, she staved off three set points in the seventh game but a forehand gave her the set at 6-2.

"I did not think anyone could serve or volley that well on clay," Evert said later. "Martina has never taken a set from me on clay before. I thought I could get

the second set and then have a chance. But if she kept on playing like she did at the start then she should be the champion."

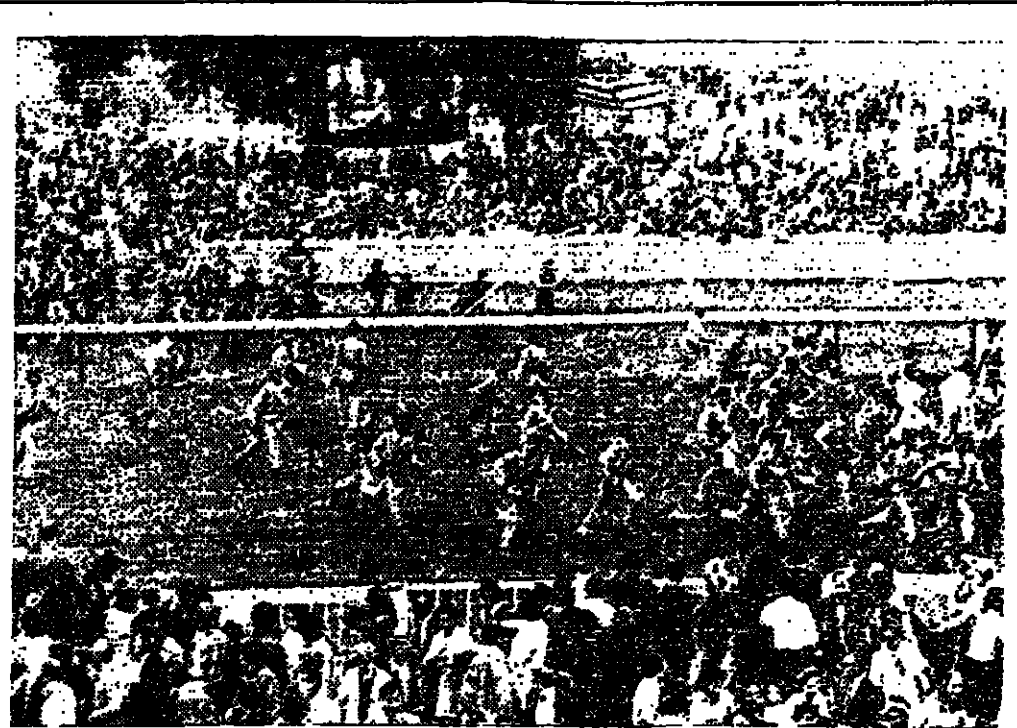
### Crucial Game

Evert admittedly had been tight at first. Her returns were short and punishable. Now she was getting length and accuracy. She had the first game of the second set and the second game was crucial.

Six advantage points she had and two were against her and the one that mattered most was Navratilova's serve on game point that Evert rifled across court with the Czech stranded, thinking her serve out. After a dispute, deuce was called. And Navratilova was never quite as good again.

Three games were gone now and she saved the fourth with a lunging volley when the ball seemed by her. Now the American was merciless, her aim on target. She went to 5-2 on her trade mark—the drop shot—and had the second set at 6-2 as the tiring Czech double-faulted.

Two weeks ago in Rome, Evert had beaten Navratilova, 6-1, 6-0. In all this year she has taken six victories, including the final of the Virginia Slams in Los Angeles and lost to her twice, at Chicago and Washington. The third set was a formality. The 20-year-old from Ft. Lauderdale won it 6-1 in 19 minutes, granting points. The defeat of drama put her at match point and then she had it on a winning forehand volley as the applause engulfed them.



The gendarmes retreat as the strikers move toward track yesterday at Chantilly.

## Strikers Force Prix de Diane Cancellation

CHANTILLY, France, June 15 (AP)—French stable hands demonstrating for better pay and working conditions disrupted racing today at Chantilly race course and forced cancellation of the entire day's program, including the 700,000-franc (\$135,000) Prix de Diane for 3-year-old fillies.

About 150 lads evaded pursuing police and ran onto the course in front of the grandstand as the galloping horses came into the final straight in the first two races.

The jockeys were forced to pull up before

reaching the finish. One jockey in the second race, the Prix de Lamorlaye, was thrown from his horse when it collided with one of the lads, but no one was injured.

The race stewards held an emergency meeting after the Prix de Lamorlaye and decided to cancel the entire seven-race program, including the Prix de Diane, and to reimburse all bets.

The lads decided to stage the demonstration following the breakdown Friday in negotiations for a new wage agreement.

## Sunday: Hunter Shuts Out Chicago

NEW YORK, June 15 (UPI)—Thurman Munson's two-run scoring singles and the four-hit pitching of Jim (Catfish) Hunter today led the New York Yankees to a 3-0 victory over the Chicago White Sox.

The Yankees scored in the third inning off loser Stan Bahnsen with two out when Rick Dempsey singled, Ron Blomberg walked and Munson singled to center. Munson's single in the fifth inning drove home Blomberg, who had tripled.

"The Yankees' final run came in the seventh when rookie Kerry Dineen, playing in his first major league game, singled, went to second on a sacrifice and scored on Blomberg's third hit of the day. Blomberg was making his first start since May 4. He had been out with a shoulder injury.

Hunter gave up only a first inning single to Jorge Orta, singles to Bill Melton in the fifth and eighth and a double by Carlos May in the ninth in raising his record to 9-6. He struck out six and walked two in 15 starts, 12th complete game in 16 starts.

Twins 5, Orioles 4

At Bloomington, Eric Soderhom drove in three runs with a pair of singles and Ray Corbin scattered 11 hits to lead Minnesota to a 5-4 victory over Baltimore.

The Twins staked Corbin to a 4-0 lead after three innings, and he held on, walking one and striking out five.

The Twins picked Mike Torres, 1-4, for three runs in the first. Jerry Terrell led off with a double and scored on Steve Braun's single. Larry Hise singled, sending Braun to third and stole second before Soderhom singled home Braun and Hise. Soderhom's single knocking in Hise in the third, and Dan Ford hit a solo homer in the fourth to give Minnesota a 5-1 lead.

Baltimore got a run in the fourth when Al Bumbry singled, went to third on Lee May's double and scored on a ground-out by Don Baylor.

Back-to-back singles by Bob Grich and Bumbry closed the score to 5-3 in the seventh. Grich knocked in Brooks Robinson, who had doubled, and Bumbry chased home Ken Singleton, who had walked. Baylor hit a solo homer in the eighth.

Red Sox 8, Royals 7

At Kansas City, Rico Petrocelli stopped a tie-breaking single to start a four-run eighth inning that gave Boston an 8-7 victory over the Royals.

Bill Lee, 9-5, got the victory, but needed relief help from Roger Mett.

With one out in the eighth, rookie Fred Lynn singled to right and moved to second on a wild pitch. Lynn then singled to left and scored on a sacrifice bunt by Jose Lindy McDaniel, 1-1. Lynn Rice was walked in intentionally before Petrocelli lined a single to center, giving Boston a 5-4 lead.

Dwight Evans followed with another single, scoring Rice. With two out, Tim Lincecum beat out a bouncer in front of the plate and both Petrocelli and Evans scored when catcher Fran Kelly failed to cover home.

Angels 8, Brewers 7

At Milwaukee, Dave Chalk's 11th-inning single drove in the winning run and Lee Stanton hit a grand-slam homer and drove in five runs to give California an 8-7 victory over the Brewers in the first game of a double-header.

The score was tied 6-6 when Rudy Meoli and Joe Laboud singled to open the 11th. Stanton forced Meoli but Chalk lined a single to left to score pinch-runner Billy Smith. Bruce Bochte then drew a bases-loaded walk to score Stanton with the decisive run.

Stanton, whose second grand-slam homer in five days highlighted a five-run California third, had put the Angels ahead, 6-5, in the ninth with a run-scoring double.

### Expos 2, Giants 1

At San Francisco, a wild pitch by Jim Barr and a single by Pat Scanlon netted Montreal two runs in the first inning and Steve Renko and Dan Warthen made them stand up for a 2-1 victory over the Giants in the first game of a doubleheader.

The victory went to Renko, his second in a row after four losses, while Warthen picked up a save. The victory also was the Expos' fourth in a row and dealt the Giants their fourth consecutive loss.

Pirates 8, Braves 6

At Atlanta, Dave Parker led off the eighth inning with a home run to give Pittsburgh an 8-6 victory over the Braves.

The Braves, down 6-2 after 4 1/2 innings, had tied the score in the seventh with a three-run rally highlighted by Dusty Baker's two-run homer. But Parker drove the ball over the centerfield fence for his ninth homer of the year to put the Pirates ahead, 7-6, and Rennie Stennett added an insurance run by singling home Richie Hebner in the same inning.

Reds 11, Cubs 3

Cubs 4, Reds 3

At Chicago, Bill Bonham struck out 12 for a career high and teammate Bill Madlock drove in three runs with four hits to pace the Cubs to a 4-3 victory over

### Cincinnati in a regularly scheduled game which followed completion of a suspended contest.

The Reds won the suspended game, 11-3, as Johnny Bench collected five straight hits and Tony Perez drove in four runs. The game had been suspended after eight innings yesterday because of darkness.

Bonham, who walked four, was relieved by David Knowles in the ninth as the Cubs scored their first victory over Cincinnati in seven decisions.

Madlock collected 11 hits in three games to raise his average to a league-leading .380.

Joe Morgan accounted for Cincinnati's first run with his eighth homer leading off the eighth. After Bonham struck out Bench and Perez, he walked Cesar Geronimo and gave up a single to Fred Foster. Dave Concepcion then became Bonham's 12th strikeout victim to end the threat.

Mets 6, Padres 0

At San Diego, Tom Seaver tossed a three-hitter for his 10th victory and recorded his second consecutive shutout in pitching New York to a 6-0 triumph over the Padres.

The shutout was Seaver's 31st of his career and he extended his scoreless-inning streak to 32. The left-right-hander, who has lost four games this season, now has a lifetime record of 16-1 against San Diego.

## Saturday: Aaron Upsets California and Ryan

### MILWAUKEE, June 15 (UPI)—

Hank Aaron had two hits yesterday, including the 740th home run of his career, and George Scott singled in the winning run as the Milwaukee Brewers defeated the California Angels and Nolan Ryan, 6-4.

Aaron hit his seventh homer of the season off Ryan with two outs in the third and beat out an infield hit and scored the Brewers' final run in the fifth.

Bill Travers held the Angels to three runs on four hits and one walk in the first six innings, but was replaced by Tom Murphy when Willie Rodriguez opened the seventh with a single. Murphy limited the Angels to two hits the rest of the way to record his 12th save. Travers, 1-0, picked up the victory.

Ryan, seeking to become the major league's first 11-game winner, took his fifth loss. He allowed eight hits and four walks while striking out 12.

Ortola 7, Twins 6

At Bloomington, left-hander Ross Grimsley snapped a personal four-game losing streak when he pitched a five-hitter to lead Baltimore to a 7-6 victory over the Twins.

Angels 8, Brewers 7

At Milwaukee, Dave Chalk's 11th-inning single drove in the winning run and Lee Stanton hit a grand-slam homer and drove in five runs to give California an 8-7 victory over the Brewers in the first game of a double-header.

The score was tied 6-6 when Rudy Meoli and Joe Laboud singled to open the 11th. Stanton forced Meoli but Chalk lined a single to left to score pinch-runner Billy Smith. Bruce Bochte then drew a bases-loaded walk to score Stanton with the decisive run.

Stanton, whose second grand-slam homer in five days highlighted a five-run California third, had put the Angels ahead, 6-5, in the ninth with a run-scoring double.

At St. Louis, Cliff Johnson and Bob Watson drove in seven runs between them to support the three-hit pitching of Tom Griffin and pace Houston to a 9-0 triumph over the Cardinals.

Watson drove in three runs with a pair of singles and a sacrifice fly while Johnson hit a three-run homer and a single. Griffin, gaining his first shut-out of the season, struck out four

seventh in a row. It was the fifth one-run loss for Cleveland.

Ford's Harrison was charged with the defeat, his first of the year against 21 victories.

Red Sox 4, Royals 3

At Kansas City, Carl Yastrzemski hooped a check-swing double down the leftfield line in the eighth inning and later scored on a sacrifice fly by Jim Rice to give Boston a 4-3 victory over the Royals.

Luis Tiant, 8-6, went the distance for the victory.

Yastrzemski opened the eighth with his double against loser Marty Pattin, 4-3. Yastrzemski moved to third on a fly by Fred Lynn and scored on Rice's deep fly to right-centerfield.

White Sox 7, Yankees 2

At New York, designated-hitter Deron Johnson drove home five runs with a pair of homers and a sacrifice fly to pace Chicago to a 7-2 victory over the Yankees.

Johnson, in support of the routine-giving performance of Wilbur Wood (4-10), hit a solo homer in the fourth, drove home Jorge Orta with a sacrifice fly in the sixth and then clinched a four-run Chicago seventh with a three-run homer.

Dodgers 4, Phillies 3

At Los Angeles, Ken McMullen's three-run, pinch-hit homer in the seventh inning broke up a 1-1 tie and propelled the Dodgers to a 4-3 victory over Philadelphia.

With two out, pinch-hitter Manny Mota singled and Davey Lopes walked before McMullen homered into the left-centerfield stands. It was McMullen's second hit and second homer of the season.

The home run came off relief pitcher Tug McGraw and was the first he had given up this season to tag him with the loss and even his record at 3-3.

Astros 9, Cardinals 0

At St. Louis, Cliff Johnson and Bob Watson drove in seven runs between them to support the three-hit pitching of Tom Griffin and pace Houston to a 9-0 triumph over the Cardinals.

Watson drove in three runs with a pair of singles and a sacrifice fly while Johnson hit a three-run homer and a single. Griffin, gaining his first shut-out of the season, struck out four

and walked four in gaining his third triumph in nine decisions. It marked the ninth time the Cardinals have been shut out this season.

Pirates 2, Braves 1

At Atlanta, Richie Zisk singled home the tie-breaking run in the sixth inning and Dave Ghusi pitched out of a ninth-inning jam to give Pittsburgh a 2-1 victory over the Braves.

Al Oliver singled with one out in the sixth, moved to third on a single by Dave Parker and scored on Zisk's hit, to snap a 1-1 tie.

Jerry Reuss went eight innings for Pittsburgh and received credit for his seventh victory in 11 decisions, but Ghusi replaced him after the Braves put runners on first and second with none out in the ninth. Ghusi after retiring Ed Godson on a sacrifice bunt, got Larvell Blanks on a grounder to short and struck out Biff Pocoretti to end the game.

Expos 3, Giants 1

At San Francisco, veteran Woodie Fryman pitched a four-hitter to give Montreal a 3-1 victory over the Giants.

The 35-year-old Fryman, now 6-2, gave up a run in the first inning and then blanked the Giants the rest of the way. He struck out eight and walked five.

The Expos got all their runs in the first inning off losing pitcher John Montefusco, 3-2.

Padres 7, Mets 1

At San Diego, Randy Jones earned his seventh victory in his last eight decisions and the Padres made the most of four hits by Tito Fuentes to deal a 7-1 defeat to New York.

The Padres left-hander, now 9-3, checked the losers on eight hits to halt New York's victory streak at four games.

Jerry Koosman, 5-5, was trying to become the second Met pitcher to win 100 games, but ran into trouble in the bottom of the second inning when the Padres picked up a pair of runs with two out.

S. African Wins Bout

PRETORIA, June 15 (Reuters).—Ireland's Pat McCormack was beaten on points by South African Ger Cracmer here last night in a 10-round middleweight bout.

## In Gulf Mirage

# Ickx, Bell Win at Le Mans in a Mirage

By Bernard Kirsch

LE MANS, France, June 15 (UPI)—A driver who enjoys speed and another who takes pleasure in nursing his car combined today with a car built for who makes fast and lasting cars to win the 24 Hours of Le Mans.

The Gulf-Mirage of 85-year-old John Wyer was driven by Belgian Jackie Ickx and Briton Derek Bell. Second in the exhausting endurance test was the French-built Ligier driven by Frenchmen Guy Chasselle and Jean-Louis Schlesser. Third was Wyer's other British-built Gulf-Mirage, this one steered by Australian Vern Schuppen and Frenchman Jean-Pierre Jaussaud.

It was the fourth victory here for a car put together by Wyer, who won in 1949 with an Aston-Martin and came back to mastermind to Mirage victories in the late 1960s. His success in 1989 also occurred with Ickx sharing the driving.

Ickx was one of the big-name drivers from the Grand Prix circuit who decided to return here for the long, comparatively slow drive on this uncomplicated

circuit, where the prime virtue is patience and endurance. Ickx is accustomed to winning Grand Prix races and putting his foot all the way down on the accelerator and keeping it there for most of two hours.

### Mystery Problem

He couldn't do that here, especially after his car developed a mysterious mechanical problem half way through the test. He started to drive a little slower at that point, but not slow enough for everyone connected with the team. The car, however, which had held the lead from the first hour of the race, lasted with Bell gently treating the machine for the final two hours of the race.

Bell said that when the car developed its problem at 4 in the morning, "I prayed for the next 12 hours. I've never prayed so long in my life." He also said that he wanted to finish with the car because "I've had all kinds of problems, so many times, with the car's four wheels pointing in different directions."

The final problem was a broken exhaust pipe with less than two hours to race, but a 10-minute pit stop didn't permit the car built by Guy Ligier

to catch the machine of Wyer, which covered nearly 2,900 miles in 24 hours. The Group-Five car, a class of auto slightly slower and heavier than Grand Prix cars but much quicker than the grand touring cars which filled most of the 55 places in the race, averaged 118.8 mph.

Neither of the top two car builders will return to Le Mans, which this weekend had one of its smallest crowds. Wyer has talked about retirement and Ligier, who has worked his way from bulldozers to sports cars, plans to enter the Grand Prix scene later this year.

## Handle With Care 1st In International Pace

YONKERS, N.Y., June 15 (AP)—Handle With Care, the only mare in the field, came from far back under a brilliant drive by Billy Haughton to win the \$100,000 Yonkers International Pace last night.

Young Quinn, the sensation from New Zealand who went off as the 3-5 favorite, finished fifth after breaking stride at the start.

Without Ligier and Wyer, the Porsches next year may make this a one-car race. Today they occupied the places from fourth to 12th and won the three grand touring classes. The American owners and the women who came had to test their endurance won nothing.

Last night, a BMW driven by Sam Posey, showed that its paint job was more enduring than its parts. The car, painted by Alexander Calder, dropped out before midnight with transmission trouble, but it lasted longer than the Alpine driven by the women's team of Marie-Claude Beaumont of France and Italian Lella Lombardi.

One U.S. team—the four-car entry of the North American Racing Team—never made it onto the track. Its president, Luigi Chinetti, got tangled in a dispute with the Le Mans organizers. He pulled his Ferrari after one of his Ferraris was pushed out of the starting grid by a Porsche driven by three Frenchmen from this region. Chinetti called the Porsche's time "suspect" and then showed he could not endure the French organizers by going home.



Gaylord Perry in Rangers clubhouse.

## Gaylord Perry Is Traded To Texas for 3 Pitchers

ARLINGTON, Texas, June 15 (AP)—Gaylord Perry, Cleveland's 37-year-old 20-game winner, has been traded to the Texas Rangers for three pitchers—Jim Bibby, a right-handed starter; Jackie Brown, a reliever-starter, and minor-leaguer Rick Waits.

Perry, a Cy Young Award-winner, is 6-9 this season. Bibby's record is 2-6. Bibby's age is 31 and Brown is 32.

Texas general manager Danny O'Brien said that the \$100,000-plus that the Rangers received from the Yankees for 33-year-old shortstop Ed Brinkman would go almost exclusively to Cleveland in the Perry deal.

Boston Drops Conigliaro

KANSAS CITY, June 15 (UPI)—Tony Conigliaro's comeback after a 3 1/2 year absence was stricken yesterday when the Boston Red Sox offered him his release or reassignment to Pawtucket in the International League.

Conigliaro, 30, had played sparingly, coming to bat only 57 times and hitting .133 with seven hits, including two homers and nine RBIs.

## Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES	
NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Philadelphia 389 111 437-18 24 1	Coleman (5-2) RR-Jackson (13th), Rodriguez (7th), Horton (15th).
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	(First Game)
Los Angeles 389 111 437-18 24 1	Boston 389 111 437-18 24 1
San Diego 389 111 437-18 24 1	Kansas City 389 111 437-18 24 1
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	Wise (4-1) and Blackwell; McCormick, McGowan (10th), Johnson (7th), Miller (9th).
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	(Second Game)
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	Boston 389 111 437-18 24 1
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	Kansas City 389 111 437-18 24 1
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	Polk, Drago (1st) and Montgomery; Spitzler, Mungert (1st), Bird (7th), McGowan (10th), Johnson (7th), Miller (9th).
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	RR-White (4th), Solata (10th), Britz (14th), Oats (15th).
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	(Third Game)
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	Petersen 389 111 437-18 24 1
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	Tracy 389 111 437-18 24 1
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	McCormick, Burker (1st) and Ellis; Dumbarger, Thomas (1st), Keldish (1st), Sundberg, W-Dumbarger, L-Peterson (4th).
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	Winkler 389 111 437-18 24 1
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	Cuellar, Miller (1st) and Duncan; Colby (1st) and Bornemann; L-Cuellar (10th), L-Singleton (20th), Soderholm (3rd 14th).
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	California 389 111 437-18 24 1
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	Tracy 389 111 437-18 24 1
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	Singer, Sells (4th) and Rodriguez; Culbert, Clampton (1st) and Porter, W-Scott (10th).
SATURDAY'S GAMES	
AMERICAN LEAGUE	
Oakland 389 111 437-18 24 1	Detroit 389 111 437-18 24 1
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	Tenace, Walker (1st), Abbott (1st) and W-Walker (15th).
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	L-Siebert
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	RR-Worckwasse (2d).
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	Eastman 389 111 437-18 24 1
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	Minnesota 389 111 437-18 24 1
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	Grimsley (2-2) and Duncan; Hughes, L-Rogers (1st) and L-Rogers (14th).
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	L-Rogers (4th) RR-Baylor (14th).
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	California 389 111 437-18 24 1
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	Ryan (2d-2) and Rodriguez; Travers, Murphy (7th) and Porter, W-Travers (14th), RR-Aaron (7th).
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	Chicago 389 111 437-18 24 1
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	Wood (4-10) and Downing; Medich, Miller (7th), Pagan (1st) and Munson, L-Miller (10th), Johnson (7th), Johnson (7th), Nettles (9th).
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	Texas 389 111 437-18 24 1
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	Harrison (4-1) and Ellis; Jenkins (1st), L-Sundberg, RR-Tovar (2d), Kelen (5th).
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	Florida 389 111 437-18 24 1
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	Plant (4-1) and Miller (10th).
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	(4-1) and Neely; RR-Lynn (11th).
NATIONAL LEAGUE	
(Suspended, 3 innings, darkness)	
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	Chicago 389 111 437-18 24 1
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	Kirby, Norman (1st), Peron (1st); and Plant (1st) and Miller (10th).
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	Fralling (7th), Locker (1st) and Mitterval, W-Locker (10th).
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	French (4-1) and Pool; Montefusco, L-Miller (1st) and Hill, L-Montefusco (13th).
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	Pittsburgh 389 111 437-18 24 1
San Francisco 389 111 437-18 24 1	Atlanta 389 111 437-18 24 1
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